



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

'Little Progress' in U.S. Framework Trade Talks

OW1311030093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0239 GMT
13 Nov 93

[Text] Washington, Nov. 12 KYODO—Japan and United States concluded four days of "framework" trade talks here Friday [12 November] but little progress was seen with both sides sticking to their own position. The talks on the day focused on Japanese Government procurement of telecommunications equipment and a review of government regulations on financial services in both countries, Japanese officials said.

U.S. negotiators strongly pressed the Japanese Government to increase purchases of foreign medical equipment and telecommunications products and to overhaul government regulations in the insurance industry to widen access of foreign firms in the market, Japanese officials said.

Under the terms of the "framework" accord, trade negotiators have until next January to work out an agreement on issues concerning foreign access to Japanese Government procurement and the Japanese insurance market. Officials reported little progress, however, in any of the four market sectors under negotiation.

Commenting on Friday's session on financial services, one Japanese official said, "We now know each other's position much more clearly."

On Japanese procurement of telecommunications equipment, a U.S. trade official said, "not surprisingly, there are wide gaps" between the Japanese and the U.S. position.

The two sides agreed to hold the next round of talks in December in Tokyo, where a U.S. official said there would be "more serious negotiations."

At the heart of contention is the U.S. demand that the Japanese Government "promptly and substantially" increase the purchase of foreign-made telecommunications and medical equipment, raising it to the same level of imports in other Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized countries. According to U.S. figures, foreign-made telecommunications equipment accounts for only 5 percent of the Japanese market, while foreign penetration in other G-7 markets ranges from 38 percent in Britain to 11 percent in France. In the U.S., the foreign market share was put at 28 percent.

Japanese officials have criticized the U.S. proposal of using foreign market penetration in G-7 countries as standards to measure the progress of foreign market access in Japan, saying free-trade arrangements in Europe and North America tend to inflate import levels.

U.S. Bill on Financial Market Sanctions Viewed

OW1311050393 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 13 Nov 93

[Video report by NHK correspondent Nobuyuki Itagaki in Washington, D.C.; from the "NHK News" program]

[Text] A meeting on the financial sector was held at the U.S. Department of the Treasury on 12 November. In the meeting, the Japanese delegation brought up as a topic the bill on financial retaliation now pending in the U.S. Congress. The delegation complained strongly that the bill, whose contents state that the United States should retaliate against the countries which do not treat domestic and foreign financial institutions on an equal basis, goes against the spirit of free trade. The Japanese delegation then noted it is a very serious matter that the U.S. Government is supporting the bill, and the delegation called on the U.S. Administration to withdraw its support for the bill.

In response, the U.S. delegation declared that it is a necessary measure to secure fair trade and said the government would continue to support the bill. The U.S. delegation stressed that the U.S. Government has no intention of withdrawing its support for the bill.

The bill on financial retaliation was initially drafted with the strong intention of prying open Japan's financial market. With the U.S. Government throwing its support behind it, the passage of the bill by Congress has become almost certain.

Japan and the United States are now trying to come to some agreement on the opening of the financial market. If the agreement is not enforced adequately, it can easily be predicted that the United States will retaliate against Japan by resorting to this measure.

It appears that Japan will have to make a difficult choice to come to an agreement at the upcoming financial talks.

Panel Discussion Previews Summit With U.S.

OW1511005293

[Editorial Report] Tokyo FNN Television Network in Japanese at 2258 GMT on 13 November, as part of its regular 90-minute "News 2001" program beginning at 2230 GMT, carries a 16-minute panel discussion participated in by Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura and Minoru Omori, commentator specializing in U.S. affairs. Announcers Yuji Kuroiwa and Kaori Matsuyama serve as the moderators of the discussion entitled "Japan-U.S. Summit—Structure of Crisis."

Regarding the focal points of the forthcoming Japan-U.S. summit, Omori notes U.S. President Bill Clinton is likely to show severer attitudes toward Japan due to his difficult position on a domestic issue. Omori says: "The U.S. Congress will vote on the North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in a couple of days; however, to win the majority, Clinton has to persuade 30

congressmen led by Democrat Representative Richard Gephardt. Since these protectionists have casting votes, Clinton must make some deals with them. In that case, Clinton will certainly use trade disputes with Japan as bargaining chips because that is a traditional technique of American politics. On those grounds, the United States intends to change the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference APEC into a free trade zone. Taking this into account, Mr. Clinton is likely to apply strong pressures on Prime Minister Hosokawa."

When asked about the Japanese Government's stance toward the Japan-U.S. summit, Chief Cabinet Secretary Takemura states the following:

"The upcoming summit is the second meeting between Mr. Hosokawa and President Clinton, and they are expected to discuss issues in more detail. Since they are going to meet for the APEC summit, the primary objective of the meeting is to discuss issues related to the Asia-Pacific Region from broader viewpoints.

Of course, Japan-U.S. relations will also be an important topic. In particular, they are expected to focus on such economic issues as the Uruguay Round and moves toward NAFTA.

Japan and the United States have been holding the economic framework negotiations since the last summer. Working-level negotiations are coming to a climax and officials are carrying on hot debates on such trade fields as those involving government procurement, insurance, automobiles, and automobile parts. The APEC summit is about to open under such circumstances.

The so-called Hiraiwa Report was released as an interim report on guidelines for deregulation, and the prime minister's advisory Tax System Council is calling for a drastic tax system reform involving an income tax cut. Mr. Hosokawa is going to bring these to the summit to show the directions of Japan's voluntary efforts. These are not fruits of U.S. pressures, and Mr. Hosokawa is supposed to call for U.S. efforts for catching up with Japan's initiative. I hope Mr. Hosokawa will behave in a dignified manner and talk frankly to Mr. Clinton as an equal partner.

Regarding the trade surplus issue, Japan still has lots to do even though the yen-based surplus is getting smaller. So, Mr. Hosokawa should be ready to listen to severe criticism on this issue."

With respect to the rice liberalization issue, Takemura repeats the government's official position to oppose the rice market liberalization, but hints at some concessions for a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round. He says: "Japan has been insisting that Japanese people want to eat rice grown in Japan. This is called the self-sustaining principle, and the Japanese Government has been consistently opposing rice tariffication. Even under the Hosokawa administration, Japan maintains the stance, and is coping with the international community. However, the deadline of the Uruguay Round

negotiations is near at hand, and the international community will concentrate its blame on Japan's rice trade ban when the United States and the EC reach a farm trade accord. So, Japan is supposed to present its final stance on the issue in the near future. The government has been opposing the concept of minimum access, but we have to reach an accord with the international community. I have no authority to predict Japan's final answer and I have no idea about that. What I can say now is that Japan still wishes its conventional position could be accepted by the world."

Kyoya on Delay in Farm Products Tariff Cut

OW1511110093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1045 GMT 15 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO—Japan will postpone submission of its tariff reduction plan for agricultural products to the Uruguay Round of world trade talks, the vice farm minister said Monday [15 November].

Monday was initially considered the deadline for participating countries in the talks, sponsored by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), to submit their respective product-by-product lists for tariff reduction.

"I believe the list should reflect the results of the ongoing negotiations in the round. There is no ground to provide such a list at present as the negotiations have not made progress," said Akio Kyoya, vice minister for agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

He stressed that Japan did not consider Monday as the deadline, and other countries participating in the trade talks were also not submitting their lists.

According to ministry sources, the ministry wants to propose Japan's tariff cuts plan on agricultural products when it negotiates with its trade partners for changes in the draft final agreement for the round. Japan wants rice excluded from the comprehensive tariffication scheme proposed in the talks to replace nontariff barriers with tariffs.

EC's Brittan Urges Adoption of Access Package

OW1511064693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0617 GMT 15 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO—The European Community (EC) urged Japan on Monday [15 November] to fully implement a market access package agreed among trade ministers of the four major economic powers in July as part of efforts to conclude global trade talks, Trade Ministry officials said.

EC External Economic Relations Commissioner Sir Leon Brittan made the request in a meeting with International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Kumagai, the officials said. Calling completion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks a "first priority," Brittan asked Kumagai to cut peak tariffs on such goods

as leather, leather shoes, textiles and processed food by 50 percent as agreed among Canada, the EC, Japan and the United States, they said.

Brittan also called on Japan to make such reductions from actual existing tariffs rather than ones on a list of arrangements submitted to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as well as to reciprocally scrap duties on white spirits and liquor.

Kumagai told Brittan that tariff cuts should be based on the arrangements, not on actual duties, the officials said.

The trade minister said he expects ongoing bilateral negotiations in Geneva to solve the problem of leather and leather shoes, although it is a difficult issue.

In return, Kumagai asked Brittan to further reduce tariffs on imports from Japan, complaining that the EC's market access offers carry many conditions and are somewhat discriminatory because of relatively small cuts for Japan, the officials said. Kumagai urged the EC to take positive action in such areas as electronics, they said.

Urges Opening of Rice Market

*OW1511131293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT
15 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO—The European Community's top trade negotiator urged Japanese Farm Minister Eijiro Hata on Monday [15 November] to accept a key proposal put forward in global trade talks that would force Tokyo to lift its ban on rice imports.

EC External Economic Relations Commissioner Leon Brittan told Hata that Japan's acceptance of the so-called tariffication proposal is a key to success in the Uruguay Round of global trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, ministry officials said. "If one country asks for an exemption, many countries will do the same," Brittan was quoted as telling Hata.

The tariffication proposal calls for replacing nontariff barriers such as import bans with tariffs that could be gradually cut.

Brittan arrived in Tokyo on Saturday for a three-day visit on the second leg of an Asian trip that took him to Seoul last week, a little more than a month before the December 15 deadline for wrapping up the Uruguay Round.

Hata told Brittan that Japan's proposal to exempt rice from the tariffication proposal should be taken up if the so-called Blair House accord is subject to negotiations on reviewing a set of proposals on farm trade. But Brittan said the Blair House agreement between the United States and the EC does not require a revision of the farm trade proposals.

The Blair House accord, struck a year ago in a bid to restart the round, would require the EC to pare subsidies

to its 9 million farmers, but France, the EC's largest farm producer, has refused to accept the cuts.

The French opposition is putting pressure on the EC to renegotiate the Blair House accord, although the U.S. has ruled out reopening the farm trade agreement.

Brittan told Hata that the EC does not want to renegotiate the pact, but to clarify the interpretation of some parts of the accord, saying the EC could get a U.S. understanding if minor changes are at stake.

On bilateral trade, Brittan reiterated the EC's request that Japan lower tariffs on processed foods such as pasta and dairy products. But Hata rejected the request, noting that the situation surrounding dairy farmers is severe.

Suggests Tariffication Compromise

*OW1511132193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT
15 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO—The European Community's top trade negotiator said Monday [15 November] a compromise could be found on the proposed tariffication of Japan's rice import as part of global trade talks.

EC External Economic Relations Commissioner Leon Brittan told a press conference, "I don't believe this is impossible to resolve," when asked about a compromise on the reportedly ongoing Japan-U.S. negotiations on the rice issue in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks.

Brittan said that to this end Japan should understand and offer what the world community requires as part of it, otherwise the entire talks could collapse, a result Japan does not want.

While showing understanding of the rice issue's sensitivity in Japan, Brittan stated the EC's simple position that tariffication is required for all products.

Asked whether the Japanese Government showed readiness to make any compromise to help wrap up the round talks by the December 15 deadline, Brittan only said he was satisfied to know Tokyo has recognized the urgency for mutual compromise to reach the goal.

Regarding the possible effects of the U.S.-EC farm dispute on Japan's decision in the rice issue, Brittan said there is no direct link between the so-called Blair House agreement struck last November and Japan's objection to replacing its rice import ban with tariffs. He said the Blair House accord does not constitute any exception in the tariffication scheme.

Brittan, who arrived at Tokyo on Saturday for his first visit since Japan's coalition government came to power, met Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and the chiefs of foreign, agriculture, and international trade and industry ministries in succession on Monday.

Next Monday, he is scheduled to meet U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor in Washington to discuss the Blair House accord.

Hosokawa Pledges Efforts for Uruguay Round

*OW1511041193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT
15 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO—Prime minister Morihiro Hosokawa on Monday [15 November] promised a visiting European Community (EC) official that Japan will do its best to help bring the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations to a successful conclusion, government officials said. Leon Brittan, vice president of the EC Commission in charge of external economic affairs, called on Hosokawa to decide to accept comprehensive import tariffication, arguing exempting Japan from the GATT-proposed scheme is extremely difficult, the officials said.

Brittan called on Hosokawa for talks on the Uruguay Round negotiations, being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The officials said Hosokawa made no specific commitment regarding the request, but pledged Japanese efforts toward a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round. GATT member nations have agreed to a deadline of December 15 for concluding the negotiations.

Brittan also urged Japan to open its markets for leather products, processed foods and financial services, the officials said.

In a separate meeting with Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata later in the day, Brittan voiced concern over U.S. demands in bilateral economic framework talks with Japan that it accept managed trade. Foreign Ministry officials said.

Brittan told Hata he is greatly concerned that the U.S. is demanding an increase in its share in the Japanese market at the expense of the EC, the officials said.

He added that the EC supports Japan's opposition to such U.S. moves, they said.

The U.S. has been demanding that "objective criteria" be set in its bilateral trade with Japan so as to slim Tokyo's lopsided trade surplus.

Also during the 40-minute talk, Brittan gave high marks to Japan's positive stance on the Uruguay Round and urged further efforts in bringing the talks to a successful conclusion, the officials said.

He called for Japan to cut tariffs by more than half on import items currently carrying tariffs of 15 percent or higher.

Brittan cited leather products, processed foods, financial services, foreign lawyers and government procurement

as fields in which the EC has an especially strong interest, they said. He also urged Japan to cut its liquor tax, they said.

Hata told Brittan utmost efforts are important toward the December 15 deadline for concluding the Uruguay Round, the officials said.

Plan for Ending Rice Import Ban Reported

*OW1311025293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0228 GMT
13 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO—Japan will soon offer to abolish its ban on foreign rice, and put forth a minimum access plan, in an effort to successfully conclude the Uruguay Round of world trade talks by the December 15 deadline, a Japanese daily reported Saturday [13 November]. The MAINICHI SHIMBUN reported that the plan calls for setting minimum access at 4 percent of domestic consumption in the initial year, gradually raising to 8 percent six years later.

Japan will offer that scale of access in return for a six-year grace period in implementing comprehensive tariffication as proposed in the Uruguay Round of world trade talks, the MAINICHI reported. It noted that the 4 to 8 percent offer is substantially higher than the 3-5 percent minimum access range called for in the final draft proposal tabled by former GATT Director General Arthur Dunkel.

GATT stands for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the international trade watchdog which launched the Uruguay Round of trade liberalization talks eight years ago.

The talks, originally set to end in 1990, have been long deadlocked over a number of key disputes, the most contentious of which is liberalized trade in agricultural products.

As a way to break that impasse, Dunkel proposed in 1991 that all nontariff barriers to trade—such as import bans and quotas—be converted to tariffs, a form of import tax, at rates set low enough to ensure that imports thereafter fill 3-5 percent of market demand.

Japan will table its market-opening proposal for farm products with GATT in late November or early December, the MAINICHI reported. In it, Japan will also agree to cut its tariffs on other farm products and processed farm goods by average 36 percent, the daily said.

Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa will convey the plan to U.S. President Bill Clinton when the two meet in Seattle, Washington, next Friday, the report added.

Meanwhile, the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported that Japan plans to cut its beef import tariff from next April in a bid to avert accepting immediate tariffication of rice.

Japan is negotiating with the United States on a plan to lower the tariff from 50 percent to the 30 percent level over six years, the economic daily reported.

Sources: PRC To Send Rice Mission to Tokyo

*OW1511121093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1152 GMT
15 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO—China will send a trade mission to Japan this week to negotiate terms for rice exports, Chinese trade sources in Tokyo said Monday [15 November]. The Chinese delegation will arrive Tuesday for about a week of talks with officials at Japan's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and Japanese trading houses, the sources said.

Faced with the worst rice harvest in the postwar period, the government announced last week that it will import 900,000 tons of rice for everyday consumption by next March on top of 200,000 tons of rice for processing to be imported by the end of this year.

The Chinese sources said China could ship hundreds of thousands of tons of rice, and rice traders estimate Chinese rice shipments to Japan at more than 600,000 tons. Eight members of the Chinese mission include officials at the China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corp. and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation.

China's rice production totaled some 150 million tons in 1992, of which about 15 million tons were short- and medium-grain rice, which suits Japanese tastes.

Government Considers Repaying Taiwanese Savings

*OW1311115193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1036 GMT
13 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO—Japan is considering repaying postal savings worth several billions of yen after inflation that Taiwanese were forced to deposit under Japanese colonial rule, sources close to the government said Saturday [13 November].

According to a government estimate, unpaid money that includes the postal savings deposited by Taiwanese before and during World War II total 452.4 million yen, including interest. If linked to indexation, the sum is boosted some tenfold, the sources said.

The Japanese rulers in Taiwan forced people to deposit part of their monthly salaries in postal savings accounts.

Of the 452.4 million yen, postal savings account for 369 million yen, postal annuities 1.4 million yen and unpaid salaries 82 million yen, according to the estimate. The savings will be recognized as fixed amount savings with high interest, the sources said.

In 1982, the Supreme Court ruled against a Taiwanese claim that Japan should repay postal savings at their

inflated value, saying there are no legal grounds. However, then Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa told the Diet in June that just repaying the savings at face value would not solve the problem, indicating the government would add "certain amounts."

The idea is identical with the way the government repaid the savings of Okinawa residents deposited before the war, the sources said.

From December 1969 to February 1972, just before the reversion of Okinawa to Japan from the United States, the government repaid 94 million yen of savings to residents, adding 339 million yen to the principals as indexation.

In June, 18 representatives of a 3,000-member group of Taiwanese who formerly served in the Japanese military and bereaved family members urged the Japanese Government to speedily repay postal savings they deposited under colonial rule.

Japan occupied Taiwan from 1885 to 1945. Before and during the war, Japan encouraged the purchase of government bonds not only in Japan but also in its then colonies of Korea and Taiwan.

Sakhalin Chief Asks Hokkaido Government for Aid

*OW1511113093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1059 GMT
15 Nov 93*

[Text] Sapporo, Nov. 15 KYODO—The head of Russia's Far East province of Sakhalin asked Hokkaido Governor Takahiro Yokomichi on Monday [15 November] to urge private-sector firms to invest in 36 development projects in Sakhalin worth 30 billion yen, officials said.

Sakhalin Governor Yevgeny Krasnoyarov filed the request in a meeting with Yokomichi at a Sapporo hotel.

The streamlining of transport systems, the stable supply of energy and the strengthening of corporations were among the projects, the officials said. They said Yokomichi replied he would consider the request, except for one of the 36 projects, which calls for building an undersea tunnel linking Sakhalin with continental Russia.

Yokomichi told Krasnoyarov that he would relay the request for help for the tunnel project to the central government in Tokyo.

The two men agreed to establish a forum for consultations between the provincial authorities of Sakhalin and Hokkaido to discuss protection and reproduction of marine resources, the officials said.

Meanwhile, Krasnoyarov told a news conference Monday that he is pessimistic about an early solution to a decades-long territorial dispute between Japan and Russia.

The dispute involves four Russian-held islands of Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan and the Habomai islet group, which are under his jurisdiction. Japan has long called for the return of the islands which were seized by the former Soviet Union at the end of World War II.

Krasnoyarov arrived in Hokkaido last Friday for a weeklong visit aimed at deepening friendship.

Firm Reportedly Gave Money to Former Minister
OW1411033393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0220 GMT 14 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 14 KYODO—Kajima Corp. handed over 10 million yen out of the company's slush fund to former Construction Minister Kishiro Nakamura in 1992, the ASAHI SHIMBUN reported Sunday.

The ASAHI said Shinji Kiyoyama, senior vice president of Kajima, made those revelations to acquaintances and prosecutors.

Kiyoyama, 67, has been under detention since he was arrested October 26 on suspicion of sending a 20 million yen bribe last December to then Ibaraki Gov. Fujio Takeuchi.

Takeuchi, 75, resigned as Ibaraki governor after he was arrested in July on suspicion of receiving 55 million yen in bribes from Hazama Corp.

The ASAHI said Kiyoyama gave the money in mid-January 1992 to Nakamura, 44, a veteran Liberal Democratic Party member in the House of Representatives from Ibaraki Prefecture's No. 3 Constituency.

Nakamura, who is regarded as member of the LDP's construction lobby, was construction minister in the cabinet of then Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa from December 1992 to last August.

The newspaper quoted Nakamura as saying he has met Kiyoyama "at parties and meetings a few times," but denying the receipt of the money from Kiyoyama.

Meanwhile, the SANKEI SHIMBUN reported that Kajima also made contributions to a former prime minister and a few other politicians. The SANKEI did not identify the politicians by name. The newspaper said Kajima's Kiyoyama made those revelations to prosecutors.

Kajima is, along with Shimizu Corp. and Taisei Corp., one of Japan's three largest construction firms.

Kajima Vice President Indicted on Bribe Charge
OW1511024693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0236 GMT 15 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO—Prosecutors indicted Monday [15 November] a vice president of leading contractor Kajima Corp. on charges of giving a 20 million yen bribe to the former governor of Ibaraki.

The vice president, Shinji Kiyoyama, 67, allegedly gave the money in back-door contributions to then Ibaraki Gov. Fujio Takeuchi last December as a reward for the company's receiving a lucrative public works project in the prefecture, north of Tokyo.

Kiyoyama is the chief commander of the company's moneymaking civil engineering bureau and is said to be in charge of funneling secret donations to politicians.

The Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office alleges that Kiyoyama conspired with the company's managing director, Mamoru Tanimoto, 65, to give the bribe directly in Tokyo last December 22.

In connection with the Kajima case, prosecutors brought an additional charge to Takeuchi, who is suspected of receiving a total of 85 million yen from three leading contractors—Hazama Corp., Shimizu Construction Co., and Kajima.

Hosokawa Vows Reform Bill Passage by 19 Nov
OW1311173193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 13 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa on Saturday [13 November] again resolved to get political reform bills through the House of Representatives by next Friday, the day he leaves for Seattle to attend an Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum summit.

Hosokawa said how to redistribute lower house seats for single-seat electorates and proportional representation, as well as the handling of corporate donations, will be the focus of talks with the opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) toward a compromise. He made the remarks in a meeting with Tomiichi Murayama, chairman of the Social Democratic Party (SDP), the largest force in the seven-party coalition government, Hosokawa's aides said.

The prime minister has staked his political life on the bills designed to rid politics of endless corruption, saying he would take responsibility if he fails to enact them by the end of the year.

After the lower house votes on the bills, the House of Councillors is expected to need about a month to deliberate. The current extraordinary Diet session winds up December 15.

Hosokawa asked Murayama for cooperation to get the bills through the lower chamber by next Friday, saying he will have talks with LDP President Yohei Kono, possibly early next week, in an effort to narrow differences between rival proposals, they said.

The government and the LDP have proposed two different versions for reform that would replace the multi-seat electoral system for the lower house with a combination of single-seat districts and proportional representation, and tighten curbs on political funding.

The government has proposed 250 single-seat constituencies and 250 seats decided by proportional representation. The LDP version seeks 300 single-seat electorates and 171 proportional representation seats.

The government proposal would allow corporations to give donations to parties and their fund-raising organizations, while prohibiting individual politicians from receiving any corporate money. The LDP counterproposal would allow politicians to receive corporate donations through their fund-raising organizations.

The SDP has shown reluctance to give in to LDP over the balance of seats between the two electoral systems out of fear that a greater number of single-seat constituencies could threaten its existence. Murayama, however, is expected to tell Hosokawa after Sunday's meeting of SDP representatives from local chapters that the party will leave the matter to the prime minister, SDP sources said.

On Sunday, the coalition parties and Hosokawa will decide on amendments to their proposals for striking a deal with the LDP, the officials said.

Agonizing negotiations over reform will climax in talks between representatives of the two sides Monday and the following session between Hosokawa and Kono, the prime minister's aides said.

Gets Mandate To Negotiate With LDP

*OW1411122293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1156 GMT
14 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 14 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa got the mandate Sunday [14 November] of his seven-party coalition to negotiate with the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) on revisions of crucial political reform bills, party officials said. Hosokawa got the green light after the leader of the Social Democratic Party [of Japan] (SDP) [SDPJ] gave his blessing to the prime minister for settling revisions of the bills by talking directly with Yohei Kono, the president of the opposition LDP.

Hosokawa is expected to meet Kono on Monday to break the deadlock on the issue. Hosokawa could railroad the bills through the Diet, but tradition demands that he try and achieve consensus by accommodating the LDP.

Hosokawa took office in August after ousting the LDP from 38 continuous years in power. He has staked his political career on getting political reform bills through the Diet by the end of the year. The bills are designed to clean up Japan's money rampant political system.

The SDPJ, the largest force in the seven-party coalition, held a meeting of prefectural leaders Sunday to discuss the revisions. The meeting ended with agreement to leave the matter to the party's central executive committee, SDPJ officials said.

The SDPJ's central executive committee then decided to give chairman Tomiichi Murayama a free hand on the issue.

The SDPJ earlier vehemently objected to modifications of the government-proposed political reform bills, saying a further increase in the number of single-seat constituencies would threaten the existence of the party.

The government and the LDP differ on the extent of reform needed. The multiseat electoral system for the House of Representatives would be replaced with a combination of single-seat districts and proportional representation, with tighter curbs on political funding.

The government has proposed 250 single-seat constituencies and 250 seats decided by proportional representation. The LDP version seeks 300 single-seat constituencies and 171 proportional representation seats.

The government proposal would allow corporations to give donations to parties and their fund-raising organizations but prohibit individual politicians from receiving corporate money.

The LDP counterproposal would allow politicians to receive corporate donations through their fund-raising organizations.

If the coalition wants to pass the bills through the Diet by the end of the year, it must have the bills clear the lower house by around next Friday to secure sufficient time for deliberations in the House of Councillors.

Hosokawa vowed Saturday that the government will get the bills through the lower house by next Friday, the day he leaves for Seattle to attend the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit meeting.

Coalition, LDP Continue Talks

*OW1511110693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1040 GMT
15 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO—Negotiators from the ruling coalition and the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) on Monday [15 November] continued intermittently a series of talks to break an impasse over political and electoral reform bills, Diet sources said. The LDP failed to respond to the ruling coalition's proposal to hold a meeting between Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and LDP President Yohei Kono to strike a deal on the matter.

The coalition's chief negotiator, Yuichi Ichikawa, secretary general of Komeito, made the proposal to his LDP counterpart Yoshiro Mori in a bargaining session in the Diet building.

Mori urged the coalition to come up with specific compromise offers to narrow the differences between the coalition bills and the LDP's alternative reform bills, the sources said.

In an afternoon session that followed the morning standoff, Mori reportedly told Ichikawa, "we are reluctant to give our replies to coalition proposals. After committee proceedings are normalized, we would like to hold negotiations at a meeting of representatives of both camps."

The committee was convened around 2 P.M. when its chairman, Hajime Ishii, invoked his authority to call the session. It came to a temporary recess half an hour later as most of the LDP members boycotted it.

The LDP has been demanding that the coalition raise the number of seats to be allocated to proposed single-seat constituencies from 250 to 300, while cutting the number of seats allocated under proportional representation from 250 to 171.

The LDP says voting for lower house members through proportional representation should apply to lists of candidates put up by each party in each of Japan's 47 prefectures, rather than to single national lists.

Hosokawa, who has staked his job on getting political reform bills through the Diet by the end of the year, got a mandate Sunday from his seven-party coalition to negotiate with the LDP on revisions of crucial political reform bills designed to clean up Japan's money politics.

Hosokawa vowed Saturday that the government will get the bills through the lower house by November 19 to secure sufficient time for deliberations in the House of Councillors to meet the deadline.

LDP Agrees to Hosokawa Summit

OW1511122693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1201 GMT 15 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO—The opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) on Monday [15 November] agreed on a 10 P.M. meeting between Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and LDP President Yohei Kono to break an impasse over political and electoral reform bills, Diet sources said.

The agreement came after the ruling coalition's chief negotiator, Komeito Secretary General Yuichi Ichikawa, and his LDP counterpart Yoshiro Mori held a series of talks in the Diet building.

Hosokawa, who has staked his job on getting political reform bills through the Diet by the end of the year, got a mandate Sunday from the seven-party coalition to hold top-level negotiations with LDP head Kono on revising the reform bills designed to clean up Japan's money politics. He vowed Saturday that the government will get the bills through the House of Representatives by next Friday to secure sufficient time for deliberations in the House of Councillors to meet the deadline.

Hosokawa Seeks Talks With Kono

OW1511062293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0545 GMT 15 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO—The ruling coalition on Monday [15 November] proposed a meeting between Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) leader Yohei Kono later in the day to break an impasse over political and electoral reform bills, Diet sources said.

The LDP failed to agree to the proposal immediately, urging the coalition to come up with specific compromise offers to narrow differences between the coalition bills and the LDP's alternative reform bills, the sources said.

The coalition's chief negotiator, Yuichi Ichikawa, secretary general of Komeito, made the proposal to his LDP counterpart Yoshiro Mori in a bargaining session (in the Diet) building.

"We are reluctant to give our replies to coalition proposals. After committee proceedings are normalized, we would like to hold negotiations at a meeting of representatives of both camps," Mori reportedly told Ichikawa. The House of Representatives Special Committee on Political Reform was convened around 2 P.M. but came to a temporary recess half an hour later as most of the LDP members boycotted it. The LDP has been demanding that the coalition raise the number of seats to be allocated to proposed single-seat constituencies from 250 to 300, while cutting the number of seats allocated under proportional representation from 250 to 171.

The LDP says voting for lower house members through proportional representation should apply to lists of candidates put up by each party in each of Japan's 47 prefectures, rather than from single national lists submitted by each party.

Hosokawa, who has staked his job on getting political reform bills through the Diet by the end of the year, got a mandate Sunday from his seven-party coalition to negotiate with the LDP on revisions of crucial political reform bills designed to clean up Japan's money politics.

Hosokawa vowed Saturday that the government will get the bills through the lower house by next Friday to secure sufficient time for deliberations in the House of Councillors to meet the deadline.

Hosokawa 'Inclined' To Cut Defense Spending

OW1511031393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0256 GMT 15 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO—Government sources suggested Monday [15 November] that the government will curb defense spending in fiscal 1994 starting next April, saying Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa is inclined to cut defense expenditures. That inclination is one reason why Hosokawa clearly told Self-Defense

Forces (SDF) officers and rank-and-file soldiers about a review of the national defense program outline in an annual SDF inspection parade held in late October, the sources said.

The defense program outline, drafted by the cabinet of former Prime Minister Takeo Miki in 1976 during the height of the Cold War, is designed to set Japan's long-term basic defense policy based exclusively on a defense posture.

The Finance Ministry reportedly plans to keep defense spending growth to less than 1 percent due to the government's severe coffer situation and stable international circumstances arising since the end of the Cold War.

The Defense Agency has set a targeted pace of less than 1.95 percent growth for fiscal 1994 defense spending, down 0.05 percentage point from the figure achieved for the current fiscal 1993 defense spending ending March 1994.

In August, the agency asked for 4.73 trillion yen for fiscal 1994, meaning that some 44 billion yen must be slashed to keep the growth of defense spending at around 1 percent.

The rate of growth is set at 2 percent in the fiscal 1993 defense budget, the smallest increase since fiscal 1960, reflecting the end of the Cold War and the fall in tax revenue caused by the long-term economic slump.

Panel Agrees To Limit 1994 Defense Spending

*OW1511113393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1103 GMT
15 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO—A Finance Ministry advisory panel agreed Monday [15 November] to recommend curbing defense spending in view of the tough budget situation and the global trend for military cut-backs. The agreement came at a meeting of a special study group discussing streamlining government expenditures under the Fiscal System Council, an advisory panel to the finance minister.

Briefing reporters on the meeting, a ministry official said panelists had no objections to limiting spending on rear-line equipment, welfare facilities and such work carried out for local communities near military bases as building civic halls and waste disposal facilities.

The official said they wanted a flexible budget to cut back on all possible items instead of a rigid budget based on maintaining a balanced share. But no specific figures were discussed, the official said.

The study group is scheduled to submit in mid-December a final report which will be reflected in the fiscal 1994 budget plan to be drafted by the ministry later that month.

The official said the panelists agreed that arms buildups under the five-year plan that started in 1991 must also be reviewed under the current tough overall budget conditions.

He noted that it could mean curbing spending to "the minimum" of 22.17 trillion yen spelled out in the five-year plan. Such limits are necessary to avoid excess contracts that leave burdens to budgets in the years ahead, he said.

For fiscal 1994 that starts next April, the Defense Agency has requested 4.73 trillion yen, up 1.95 percent from the fiscal 1993 initial budget.

Planned Infrastructure Projects Detailed

*OW1511113193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT
15 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO—The government announced Monday [15 November] the amount and specific projects for new infrastructure plans included in a 6.2 trillion yen pump-priming package adopted in September.

The Finance Ministry said the three-part plan will total 1,023.25 billion yen, of which 600.37 billion yen will be added to the general expenditures for the fiscal 1993 budget with a second supplementary budget scheduled to be prepared by the end of November. Of the general-expenditures amount, 300 billion yen is earmarked for public-works outlays.

The plan consists of 49.92 billion yen in seven projects "related to returning to consumers some benefits from the yen's rise and to easing of regulations," the ministry said.

Twenty-seven projects worth 207.72 billion yen will be for "creating better quality of life with affluent cultural sense" and 765.61 billion yen will be used in 90 projects to realize a more affluent environment. Briefing reporters, a ministry official said while most of the projects are not new, some of the new ideas include building a base for an international exchange forum and a multimedia center.

The ministry intends to contract the projects out within the current fiscal year which ends next March.

Gyohten Says Yen Can Sustain 105-110 Range

*OW1511051593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0417 GMT
15 Nov 93*

[Text] Singapore, Nov. 15 KYODO—The chairman of the Bank of Tokyo, Toyoo Gyohten, said Monday [15 November] that the Japanese yen can sustain the 105 to 110 yen range against the U.S. dollar till the end of this year.

Gyohten, who is in Singapore to speak at an international economic forum, also predicted between zero and

minus 0.5 percent growth for the Japanese economy this year, but noted that growth will pick up next year to 1.5 percent.

Toyota Cuts Managers' Winter Bonuses

OW1211044093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0327 GMT 12 Nov 93

[Text] Nagoya, Nov. 12 KYODO—Most management staff at Toyota Motor Corp. will have their winter bonuses cut by 5 percent from the amount earlier agreed, due to poor auto sales and dismal profit prospects, Toyota officials said Friday [12 November].

The top Japanese automaker decided, however, to pay its union members the planned winter bonuses in the face of strong union opposition to any cuts, the officials said. They said Toyota made the decision because a bonus cut for union members could dampen worker morale and affect consumer spending.

Most Japanese companies pay bonuses twice a year, in summer and at the year-end.

In April, Toyota's labor union negotiated bonuses averaging 890,000 yen for summer and 920,000 yen for winter. The company asked the union last month to accept a cut in the winter bonus.

New Medical Drug Control Guidelines Prepared

OW1511112993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1022 GMT 15 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO—A government advisory body called Monday [15 November] for placing the onus of proof of damage from drugs on users if the defect was unpredictable.

It also recommended that pharmaceuticals carry warnings about possible side effects.

The panel filed the proposals in a report presented to Health and Welfare Minister Keigo Ouchi.

The report, prepared by a subcommittee of the Central Pharmaceutical Affairs Council, accepts a position that manufacturers cannot always foresee defects in their products.

The report's key points, however, are likely to inspire opposition from consumer organizations which will view its recommendations as supporting the case put by manufacturers.

The report recommends that where a "warning label is adequate and urges the awareness of the medical practitioner, appropriate use (of a product) can be promoted." It also says there are limits to a maker's ability to predict defects "even if sufficient animal experiments and clinical tests are conducted."

The report said that requiring manufacturers to assume responsibility for compensating for unforeseen side

effects is equivalent to placing "unanticipated burdens" on them and could in the long term hinder the development of pharmaceuticals.

The report said that presuming a product is defective if a manufacturer is unable to prove otherwise would pose problems in attributing responsibility among doctors, dentists and pharmacists "if a manufacturer is in actual fact unable to assume responsibility in a case involving damage."

North Korea

Government Reacts to Planned U.S.-ROK Exercises

CPRF Statement Opposes Exercise

SK1411135693 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1210 GMT 14 Nov 93

[Press statement (tamhwa) issued by a spokesman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, CPRF, on 14 November in connection with the United States and the South Korean authorities' recent announcement that they will stage the Foal Eagle exercise]

[Text] Not long ago, the South Korean defense minister strained the situation by making a bellicose outburst. The U.S. and South Korean authorities again announced plans for staging successive provocative war exercises aimed at northward aggression, thus creating a very ominous situation on the Korean peninsula.

According to a report, the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command on 10 November announced that a joint military exercise codenamed Foal Eagle-93 will be staged for about 10 days starting on 15 November. The war exercise will involve the majority of the South Korean puppet forces and U.S. troops present in South Korea, and will be held across South Korea, including the demilitarized zone of the Military Demarcation Line and Seoul district, the announcement said. In the meantime, the South Korean authorities are said to be staging a so-called Hwarang exercise in South Kyongsang Province, including Pusan, for six days on 15-20 November in an actual war atmosphere involving the government officials and civilians.

The projected reckless war exercise maneuvers of the South Korean authorities and the United States are dangerous war gambles rendering the situation extremely strained [kuktoro kinjangsikigo] and gravely jeopardizing peace on the Korean peninsula and constitute a downright challenge to our Republic which is making all sincere efforts for peace and peaceful reunification of the country.

We solemnly denounce the war exercise maneuvers of the South Korean authorities and the United States by branding them as deliberate provocative acts which

entirely reject dialogues between the North and South and destroy peace on the Korean peninsula.

As everyone knows, we set forth the 10-point program of great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the fatherland to prevent the danger of nuclear war swooping down on the Korean peninsula and to open a way for the nation, and urged the South Korean government to respond to this. We proposed a working-level contact for the exchange of top-level special envoys of the North and South in order to smoothly resolve the pending issues, including the nuclear issue, brought up between the North and South, and exerted every effort to realize it.

Proceeding from our position of resolving the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula by means of dialogue and negotiations, we showed a sincere attitude during the DPRK-U.S. talks. However, the South Korean puppet and the United States have responded to our efforts with endless war exercises and provocative maneuvers in the pretext of our nonexistent nuclear issue.

In particular, the South Korean puppets, who are saying that they are advocating a civilian government, this year launched the Team Spirit joint military exercise—which even their predecessors had suspended—all the more madly compared with last year. They have also continuously launched well-known and unknown war exercises to invade the North such as the Ulchi-93 and Ulchi-Focus Lens exercises. Thus, they made an artificial barrier in the dialogue between the North and South and in resolving pending issues. They have also interfered in various ways with the progress of the DPRK-U.S. talks, and are even viciously committing intolerable nation-selling acts to pressure us, their fellow countrymen, by borrowing the strength of outside forces.

Through frequent war exercises and premeditated antirepublic strategic maneuvers, the South Korean authorities intentionally aggravated North-South relations. Recently, they deployed the puppet army troops in the forward areas of the Military Demarcation Line and also made a bellicose, absurd remark by saying that they are even ready to carry out military countermeasures. The war exercise commotion under such a situation will all the more aggravate the tense situation on the Korean peninsula and furthermore it is clear that it is a dangerous play with fire designed to light the fuse of a new war, a nuclear war.

The adventurous war exercise maneuvers by the South Korean warmongers and the United States reconfirm that they do not have the will to resolve the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula and pending issues between the North and South through dialogue and negotiations. They also revealed by themselves that they are resolutely trying to crush [apsal] our republic through military threat and through the method of war.

The South Korean ruling bunch must not miscalculate our sincere peace-loving position and attitude toward dialogue for a sign of weakness, but act reasonably with discretion.

If the South Korean puppets continue to follow outside forces and confront us, the fellow countrymen, and recklessly attack us like a puppy knowing no fear of a tiger, they will have to pay a dear price.

The current South Korean civilian government must think about their miserable last days if they recklessly play with fire. We once again solemnly warn the South Korean authorities and the United States that they will have to be wholly responsible for the irrevocable result of the provocative war exercise to invade the North.

KCNA Reports CPRF Statement

SK1411091293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0901
GMT 14 Nov 93

["CPRF Spokesman Warns South Korean Authorities and the United States"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, November 14 (KCNA)—"We solemnly warn once again that the South Korean authorities and the United States would be held wholly responsible for irretrievable consequences to be entailed by their provocative war exercises against the North," said a spokesman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] in a statement Sunday.

Noting that the South Korea-U.S. "Combined Forces Command" recently announced that a war exercise dubbed "Foal Eagle 93" would be staged across South Korea from November 15 and the South Korean authorities are going to hold another joint war game of "civilians, government and army" called "Hwarang" also from November 15, the spokesman said:

"The projected reckless war exercises of the South Korean authorities and the United States are dangerous war gambles rendering the situation extremely strained and gravely jeopardizing peace on the Korean peninsula and a downright challenge to our republic which is making all sincere efforts for peace and peaceful Reunification of the country.

"The South Korean authorities who have deliberately aggravated the North-South relations with their frequent war exercises and premeditated anti-DPRK campaigns deployed puppet army troops in forward areas of the Military Demarcation Line recently and let out belligerent remarks that 'military countermove would not be ruled out'.

"It is clear that the war exercises to be staged in such an atmosphere are a dangerous play with fire designed to increase the tensions on the Korean peninsula and, furthermore, to light the train of another war, a nuclear war.

"The adventurous war exercises of the South Korean warmaniacs and the United States only reconfirm the fact that they have no intention to solve the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula and other pending issues between the North and the South through dialogue and negotiations. They also reveal of their own accord that they are still intending to stifle our republic by means of military threat and war.

"The South Korean rulers must not mistake our sincere peace-loving stand and attitude toward dialogue for a sign of weakness, but reasonably act with discretion.

"The present South Korean 'civilian regime' must think over what miserable end it would meet for its reckless war gambles."

U.S., ROK Plan 'Surprise Attack'

*SK1411143193 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1215 GMT 14 Nov 93*

[Text] According to a 13 November Seoul radio report, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the puppet army marine corps committed a provocative combined landing exercise, simulating invasion of the North along the whole area of the East coast. In this war exercise, which was committed in the disguise of the Ssangyong exercise, battleships, transportation ships, and landing naval vessels were mobilized on a large scale. In addition, it was madly launched amid shelling from naval vessels and cover fire and bombing by flying units.

As reported, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet ruling gang announced that they will stage the Foal Eagle-93 joint field military exercise and the Hwarang exercise from 15 November. Before the official announcement of the two war exercises, the U.S. imperialists and their toady are unexpectedly launching the large-scale joint landing exercise which reminds us of an actual war along the whole area of the East coast. By doing so, they are revealing their criminal attempt to launch a surprise attack on the northern half of the republic even at this time.

Joint Landing Exercise Reported

*SK1511054493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504
GMT 15 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 15 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggression troops and the Marine Corps of the South Korean Army staged a provocative joint landing exercise simulating invasion upon the Northern half of Korea in east coastal areas of Korea, according to a radio report from Seoul yesterday.

Participating in the exercise codenamed "Ssangyong" were combat ships, transport ships and landing craft and flying corps.

The exercise staged prior to the "Foal Eagle 93" joint field military drill and the "Hwarang", exercise which will start on Nov. 15 revealed the criminal intention of

the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to make a surprise attack on the Northern half of Korea at any time.

U.S. Said To Conduct 'Air Espionage' 12 Nov

*SK1411031293 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 13 Nov 93*

[Text] According to military sources, U.S. imperialists conducted air espionage on the northern part of the Republic on 12 November. Around 7:10 on 12 November, a U-2 high-altitude strategic reconnaissance plane flew into the skies above areas of the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] and took aerial pictures and conducted electronic air reconnaissance of the Northern Republic by flying east and west. On the same day, eight tactical reconnaissance planes of various types, including RV-1 and RC-12, repeated flights all day long in the skies above Tokchok Island, Pochon, Inje, and Sokcho, and conducted air espionage on our Republic.

In the meantime, the South Korean puppets ran amok with an open northward aggressive war exercise in areas adjacent to the DMZ of the MDL. On 12 November, the puppets mobilized over 700 armed gangsters near the DMZ of Paengnyon-ri and Chachang-ri, Paju County, and deployed tens of large-caliber cannons in forward position near Songgok-ri, Yonchon County and Chigyong-ri, Chorwon County of South Korean Kangwon Province.

On the same day, the puppet's tank groups mobilized in areas near Kumpa-ri, Paju County fired tank gun shells near Hapo-ri across the Imjin River. The puppet Army's large-caliber artillery units, which set up fire-control posts near Chongja-ri, Paju County, and Naebu-ri Chorwon County, of South Korean Kangwon Province, fired approximately 50 gun shells at areas adjacent to the DMZ.

Also on the same day, the armed helicopter formations mobilized in the skies above Chupa-ri, Chorwon County of South Korean Kangwon Province, Majon-ri, Yonchon County, and Munsan-ri, Paju County, ran wild with surprise attack exercises aimed at northward invasion while making low-altitude and ultra-low-altitude flights. The puppet Army's transportation aircraft formations that flew into the skies near Yongpyong incited bloody war fever by comprehensively parachuting special attack units. Such frenzied war maneuvers aiming at the northern part of the Republic illustrate that there is no change in the ambition of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for a northward aggression.

South's Position on 'Package Deal' Criticized

*SK1511134793 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1306 GMT 15 Nov 93*

[Text] Kim Yong-sam told a news conference on 14 November again that the North must accept a special inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] and approach the North-South dialogue with

sincerity, the South Korean radio no. 1 reported. Earlier, on 14 November, South Korean so-called foreign minister Han Sung-chu also took issue with the North over the so-called nuclear problem, urging it to accept an inspection by the agency and accede to North-South dialogue.

This is a mean act of again finding fault with us over the fictitious nuclear issue and a dirty attempt to pass the blame for the fact that negotiations with the IAEA and North-South dialogue could not take place onto us.

Smooth negotiation with the IAEA over the North's so-called nuclear problem necessitates impartiality and objectivity on the part of the agency. And if the working-level contact for an exchange of special envoys between the North and the South were put on a normal track, the South Korean military authority should not have emitted a provocative remark that a military counter-move would not be ruled out. The South Korean authorities' voluble talk about negotiation and dialogue without mentioning a word about these matters cannot be construed otherwise than a revelation of their insidious attempt to do harm to the DPRK at any cost by passing the blame onto us.

It was well illustrated by the recent remarks of Han Sung-chu that it is still too soon to examine the mode of a package deal with the United States called for by the North. As was already known, such a package deal we proposed to the United States is a way of fair negotiations for the settlement of the nuclear problem. It is apparent that if the three-stage DPRK-U.S. talks opened and the sides agreed to that mode, a definite prospect for the solution of the problem on the Korean peninsula would be provided.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean authorities are now claiming that the mode of negotiations between the DPRK and the United States is premature. This clearly indicates that they, clearly indifferent to the DPRK-U.S. talks and North-South dialogue, are scheming only to render the situation all the more acute by means of pressure and so-called sanctions backed by the international cooperation system.

The facts irrefutably prove that the South Korean authorities are a group of traitors who have persistently sought the criminal purpose of isolating and stifling the DPRK with the help of outside forces, while paying lip-service to dialogue. They must promptly stop the anti-national moves to do harm to and stifle [apsal] their fellow countrymen.

Commentary: South 'Intensifying' Confrontation

*SK1311095193 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0830 GMT 13 Nov 93*

[Unattributed commentary: "The South Korean Authorities Intensify North-South Confrontation and War Commotions"]

[Text] The South Korean authorities are intensifying with each passing day North-South confrontation and war commotions. The South Korean ruling group is recklessly running wild taking advantage of the nuclear commotions conducted by the imperialist reactionaries in order to stifle [apsal] our Republic.

The South Korean ruler himself is standing at the head of this smear campaign. Meeting with the puppet military leaders, he said, referring to the North's nuclear threat, that the Korean peninsula is drawing attention as a dangerous region of the world, raving about the need for fostering strength to defend oneself from the North's threat. The South Korean ruler, in a policy speech delivered at the main session of the National Assembly, said that there is no way to make progress in North-South relations due to suspicion regarding the North's nuclear weapons development, raving about the need for strengthening the security posture and increasing the defense budget.

The South Korean ruling bunch is also staging a game of parroting the false information spread by the imperialists in order to stifle our Republic. For a graphic example, when France issued an absurd report on the so-called proof of the North's nuclear weapons development, the South Korean ruling group had it publicized by the government-patronized propaganda means. Ridiculous enough, the South Korean National Assembly, chiming in the authorities' nuclear commotions, staged a game of adopting a resolution on the North. The fact that the South Korean civilian authorities dragged even the National Assembly into the nuclear commotions betraying the fellow countrymen shows the extremely reckless stage reached by the South Korean ruling bunch's traitorous act of trying to harm the fellow countrymen borrowing the dagger from foreign forces.

The South Korean rulers are maneuvering to conduct nuclear war exercises against the fellow countrymen next year in collaboration with foreign forces.

The South Korean defense minister, unification board minister, and South Korean ambassador to the United States babbled that if the nuclear issue is not resolved, the issue of the Team Spirit exercises cannot be conceded. This is a tangible expression. This is an absurd activity that can only be conducted by such traitors as the South Korean rulers who are running wild to put the nation into a nuclear holocaust.

In reality, the South Korean ruling groups are frantically increasing military expenses and conducting war exercises to attack the North. They have brought tanks into the area of the Demilitarized Zone and have constantly conducted war exercises to attack the North. The reckless activities of the current regime, which is branded as the regime built on thanks, show their bellicose and traitorous nature to persistently ignite the fuse of war against the fellow countrymen. The South Korean rulers, who are frantically running wild to kick off the confrontation and war commotions between the North and the

South under the name of the civilian-controlled government, are evoking curses and indignation from the people.

The traitorous groups of the civilian-controlled government, which are going against the people's desire for independence, peace, and reunification, will not evade their destruction in the face of the people's strong resistance.

ROK's 'Brutal Suppression' of Students Denounced

SK1411095293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0825 GMT 14 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, November 14 (KCNA)—Students of Kim Il-song University held a meeting on November 13 to sternly denounce the South Korean authorities' brutal suppression of the South Korean students who staged massive anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggles recently in Seoul and Kwangju and their heinous fascist move to emasculate and destroy the South Korean Federation of General Student Councils (Hanchongnyon) at a stroke.

Speakers including Yun Hui-sop, chairman of the Student Committee of the University, said the South Korean students' recent call for the U.S. troop pullout from South Korea, a stop to the row for "nuclear inspection" of the North, the implementation of the North-South Agreement and the abrogation of the "National Security Law", were very righteous.

They said the fascist outrage against the South Korean students clearly showed that while Kim Yong-sam's "regime" is left intact neither meetings of the students of the North and the South nor the desire for national reunification could be realized.

They expressed firm support and solidarity for the struggle of the South Korean students and evinced the firm determination of all students of the university to stand together with them invariably on the road of national reunification.

Youth Group Decries 'Suppression'

SK1211052893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 12 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, November 12 (KCNA)—The North side headquarters of the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification (Pomchonghaknyon) issued a statement Thursday denouncing the South Korean puppets' recent wholesale round [as received] of students of the South Korean Federation of General Student Councils under the South side headquarters of Pomchonghaknyon and their campaign of confiscation and search on campuses as a move to strangle the pro-democracy movement of students.

The statement says:

The South Korean students have made enormous efforts to push their demand for independence, democracy and reunification "lawfully" since the Kim Yong-sam "government" styles itself "civilian government." The "civilian government," however, has answered the efforts with the bayonet each time.

It is only too natural that the South Korean students are resolutely fighting to settle accounts with the "civilian"-veiled fascist "regime," considering that there is nothing to expect from it under the present situation.

The statement strongly demands that the South Korean puppets immediately stop the unreasonable suppression and release the arrested patriotic students at once.

Daily Criticizes 'Reform Doctrine' in South

SK1311050993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 13 Nov 93

["'Reform' Doctrine Debunked"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, November 13 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today brands the "reforms" which the "civilian" ruling group of South Korea advertises while leaving intact the preceding military dictatorial system and taking a tougher stance of confrontation with the North as a trick to justify the moves for maintaining the fascist dictatorship and a mockery of the masses, not true reforms wanted by the people.

Recently, the "Chairman of the Democratic Liberal Party," Kim Chong-pil, said the "reforms" of the present "government" were aimed at "building a new 'Republic of Korea' without changing the root of society" and emphasized that the "National Security Law" would not be scrapped.

The news analyst says:

It is all the more grave that one of the "Yusin" bosses, slandering the North, announced that the "National Security Law," the worst law against fellow countrymen, would not be scrapped.

This clearly shows that the ruling forces of South Korea have not abandoned the stance of confrontation with the North but are trying to maintain power with that stance in league with the former dictatorial forces, seeking their greedy interests.

The South Korean people will not look on with folded arms at the "reform policy" of the ruler based on military dictatorship.

It is inevitable that the "reform policy" of the ruler that has proved to be vulnerable will go bankrupt in face of the resistance of the people.

South's 'Antireunification Nature' Highlighted

*SK1311120493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036
GMT 13 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 13 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Saturday released an open questionnaire in connection with the fact that the South Korean authorities these days are claiming the "national legitimacy" of the present "government", drivelling about "national spirit".

The present "regime's" talk about "national legitimacy" is nothing but a trick to conceal its anti-national, anti-reunification nature, the open questionnaire says, and queries as follows:

How can the present "government" of South Korea that has grown from the roots of the Syngman Yi "regime" without "national legitimacy" and failed to break with the "Fifth and Sixth Republics" dare talk about "national legitimacy"?

The "constitution" of the present South Korean "government" still retains the framework of the "constitution" of the "first government" with a few articles revised slightly, and the present "government" is following in the footsteps of the "first government" such as dependence on foreign forces, suppression of pro-reunification democratic forces, anti-communism and anti-North line.

Can treacherous acts be regarded as manifestations of the national spirit, acts of bowing to Japan which still refuses to atone for the grave crimes it had committed against the Korean people in the past and compensate for the damages and of begging outside forces to harm the fellow countrymen?

The present ruler of South Korea, keeping mum about Japan's nuclear armament, not to speak of the nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea, has staged various large-scale nuclear war exercises, crying for "international cooperation system" and "sanctions" against the North, the same nation, on the plea of "suspicion of nuclear development".

Is it not self-contradictory to talk about "national legitimacy," while opposing national reconciliation and unity and denying the reunification of the country query

The South Korean authorities refuse to abolish the "National Security Law", an anti-national, anti-reunification evil law which defines the fellow countrymen as "enemy", severely punishing those who meet with the fellow countrymen and call for reunification by invoking the evil law, and maintain such anti-North plot-breeding machines as the "Security Planning Board", inciting North-South confrontation and antagonism.

With the helmet of "national legitimacy" and the veil of "nationalism" they can never conceal their anti-national and antireunification nature, stresses the open questionnaire.

Kim Il-song Receives Chongnyon Delegation

*SK1311124193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040
GMT 13 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 13 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song Saturday received a delegation of the officials of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Kim Kwang-yon, vice-director of a department of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, on a visit to the socialist homeland.

Present on the occasion were Kim Yong-sun and other officials concerned.

The head of the delegation extended highest honor and thanks to President Kim Il-song and wished him good health and long life, representing the loyal hearts of the Chongnyon officials and the 700,000 Koreans in Japan.

President Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a cordial talk with the members of the delegation.

He arranged a luncheon for them.

SKNDF Denounces ROK-Japan Agreement of 1965

*SK1411092493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821
GMT 14 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 14 (KCNA)—The spokesman for the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) published a statement on November 11 in connection with the recent discovery in the library of Columbia University in New York of a personal letter which had been sent by Kojong to heads of state of different countries declaring the "Ulsa Five-Point Treaty" null and void, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation".

"Since the 'Ulsa Treaty' has turned out to be fake and illegal obviously, we declare the 'Ulsa Treaty' and all the ensuing 'Korea-Japan treaties' and followup measures completely null and void," the statement says:

"Firstly, the Japanese authorities must admit and atone for their crimes before the Korean nation.

"The liquidation of the past of the Japanese imperialists must naturally begin with full recognition and frank explanation of the illegal 'treaties' fabricated unilaterally in the past to annex Korea, and atonement be made in the form of adequate compensation, not a political settlement with traitors.

"Secondly, the 'South Korea-Japan agreement' signed without liquidation of the past must be nullified.

"Now that the past 'Korea-Japan treaties' including the 'Ulsa Treaty' have been proved to be illegal ones unilaterally fabricated by the Japanese imperialists the 'South Korea-Japan agreement' which recognized and approved their 'legality' must be made totally null and void.

"Thirdly, Kim Yong-sam's 'regime' must face a stern punishment of history for its pro-Japanese treachery.

"If Kim Yong-sam's 'regime' continue to take the dangerous road of conspiracy and tieup with the ghosts of militarism under the veil of 'civilian', trying to cover the past crimes of the Japanese imperialists, instead of seeking to liquidate them, they would meet with a stern punishment by history as pro-Japanese traitors overshadowing the 'five traitors of 1905' and face the same miserable lot with its preceding groups of traitors."

South Urged To Nullify Ulsa Treaty With Japan

*SK1411100193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835
GMT 14 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 14 (KCNA)—Since the invalidity of the "Ulsa Five-Point Treaty," a starting point of the criminal acts of Japan against the Korean nation, and at the same time, the illegality and unlawfulness of the "South Korea-Japan treaty on basic relations" have been brought to light once again, the incumbent Japanese authorities must frankly admit them and make due apology and compensation for the damages, said Kim Pyong-sik, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, in a statement issued to the press Saturday.

He said:

"The fabrication of false documents like the 'Ulsa Five-Point Treaty' of 1905 is a shameless and brigandish criminal act which could be committed only by the Japanese imperialists. The 'treaty on basic relations' Japan signed with South Korea in the '60s is a fraudulent document which once again insulted the dignity of our Korean people and nothing but a mere sheet of paper which does not deserve a passing note in view of the international law.

"If the Japanese authorities continue trying to keep in oblivion the never-to-be condoned crimes against the Korean people, or seek aggression and expansion overseas, obstinately talking about 'legality,' 'legitimacy' and 'validity' of the good-for-nothing things in view of international law, such as the 'Ulsa Five-Point Treaty' and 'treaty on basic relations', far from drawing a serious lesson from the ignominious past, it would only touch off fiercer waves of resentment of our nation and the world people and result in revealing more glaringly the moral inferiority of Japan.

"The Japanese authorities must fully apologize for the arch crimes of Japan in occupying our country for nearly half a century and feathering its nest, honestly discharge their responsibility for reparation and compensation

under the international law on that basis and immediately renounce their policy hostile to our republic.

"If the South Korean authorities have an iota of national conscience, they must abandon the flunkeyist and treacherous stand towards Japan and nullify the 'treaty on basic relations' and 'agreement' with Japan."

Korean Students in Japan Arrive in Wonsan 13 Nov

*SK1511055493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502
GMT 15 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 15 (KCNA)—Home-visiting groups of students of the Korean University of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), home-visiting groups of Korean students in Japan and the 203rd short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan arrived in Wonsan Saturday by the ship "Mangyongbong-92" to visit the socialist homeland.

Premier, Delegation Conclude Visit to Cambodia

Delegation Meets Chea Sim

*SK1411095693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852
GMT 14 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 14 (KCNA)—Chea Sim, acting head of State of Cambodia and president of the National Assembly, expressed support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification when he met with a government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Premier of the Administration Council Kang Song-san.

He extended congratulations to the Korean people on their successful building of Korean-style socialism under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Calling for further developing friendly relations between the two countries, he declared that the government and the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia led by King Norodom Sihanouk would as ever fully support the Korean people's cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the policy for it.

Accord Signed 12 Nov

*SK1411090293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811
GMT 14 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 14 (KCNA)—An agreement on the operation of the committee for economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation and a protocol on barter trade were signed in Phnom Penh on November 12 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The agreement was signed on the Korean side by Chairman of the State External Economic Affairs Commission Yi Song-tae and on the Cambodian side by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Norodom Sirivut, and the protocol was signed on the Korean side by Yi Song-tae and on the Cambodian side by the minister of commerce.

Premier Returns Home 13 Nov

*SK1411085393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808
GMT 14 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 14 (KCNA)—A delegation of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Premier of the Administration Council Kang Song-san returned home Saturday by air after paying an official goodwill visit to the Kingdom of Cambodia at the invitation of the Government of Cambodia.

It was met at the airport by Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice Premier Hong Song-nam and officials concerned.

Kim Il-Song Meets Cuban Women's Delegation

*SK1211150693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501
GMT 12 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 12 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song on November 12 received the Cuban women's delegation headed by Vilma Espin Guillois, chairperson of the Cuban Women's Federation, on a visit to Korea.

Present there were officials of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union and Cuban Ambassador to Korea Juan Jose Leon Vega. President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented a gift to him.

He arranged a luncheon for the guests.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift

*SK1211151093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502
GMT 12 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 12 (KCNA)—The Cuban women's delegation presented a gift to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

It was handed to an official concerned by Vilma Espin Guillois, chairperson of the Cuban Womens' Federation, on a visit to Korea.

Letters to Kim Il-Song Adopted Abroad

*SK1511050693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456
GMT 15 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 15 (KCNA)—Letters to the great leader President Kim Il-song were adopted at a solidarity meeting held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, at a joint seminar of chuche idea study organizations in Georgetown, Guyana, and at a meeting in Karlovo, Bulgaria, on the occasion of the month of support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK].

The letters said the proposal for founding the DCRK is the most reasonable reunification proposal which makes it possible to completely solve the Korean question on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, the fundamental principles of Korea's reunification.

They contended that Korea must be reunified according to the proposal of reunification through a confederacy based on one nation, one state, two systems and two governments and the "10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country".

A letter to President Kim Il-song was also adopted at a seminar on his work "10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country" which took place in Harare, Zimbabwe.

Premier Greets New Polish Council Chairman

*SK1311045293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401
GMT 13 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 13 (KCNA)—Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message to Waldemar Pawlak congratulating him upon his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish Republic.

The message wishes him success in his responsible work.

Polish Ambassador Hosts Independence Day Party

*SK1211053393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500
GMT 12 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 12 (KCNA)—Polish Ambassador to Korea Ryszard Baturo arranged a film show and cocktail party on November 11 on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the independence of Poland.

Present on invitation were Kim Yong-su, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, officials concerned and foreign diplomatic envoys here.

The participants saw a Polish film, which was followed by a cocktail party.

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Kazakhstan*SK1311044193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400
GMT 13 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 13 (KCNA)—A 1994-95 plan of cooperation between the Korea-Kazakhstan Friendship Association and the Kazakh-Korean Friendship Association was signed in Almaty on November 3.

It was signed by Choe Hong-il, vice-chairman of the Korea-Kazakhstan Friendship Association, and Kaskin Dadilov, chairman of the Kazakh-Korean Friendship Association.

Koreans in China Denounce ROK Minister's Remarks*SK1311045693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407
GMT 13 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 13 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the headquarters of Koreans in China of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon) in a statement November 10 condemned the South Korean puppet defence minister's recent remarks that "military countermove would not be ruled out" to cope with the fictitious "nuclear development" of somebody, branding it as a declaration of war denying peace and dialogue, as an anti-national challenge to the North-South agreement and joint declaration on denuclearization.

"The outrageous utterances of the South Korean military authority revealed the true color of the present South Korean 'civilian regime'," the spokesman said, and went on:

"The pro-reunification patriotic forces at home and abroad ardently aspiring after peace and reunification of the country will never remain an onlooker to the anti-national, anti-reunification attempt of the South Korean authorities to impose a nuclear holocaust on the fellow countrymen with the help of foreign forces, but smash the reckless war moves of the separatists and warmaniacs opposed to reunification and surely achieve the national reunification by the concerted efforts of all the fellow countrymen.

"The South Korean warmaniacs must look straight at the great will of the nation and stop acting rashly."

WPK Greets Malaysian Leader on Party Reelection*SK1311123993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038
GMT 13 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 13 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] sent a message of greetings on November 9 to Mahathir bin Mohamed upon his reelection as president of the United Malays National Organization of Malaysia (UMNO).

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and between the peoples of the two countries would grow stronger and develop, the message wished him success in his responsible work for the strengthening and development of the UMNO and for the prosperity of the country.

Delegate to UN Calls for End of Racism*SK1211120293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029
GMT 12 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 12 (KCNA)—The delegate of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in his speech at the third committee of the United Nations General Assembly called for the termination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination.

The question of terminating racism and racial discrimination still remains on the United Nations agenda as one of topics and it is to be regretted that millions of people are still falling victims to all forms of racism and racial discrimination, he said, and continued:

The international community should not allow such practices but double the efforts to put an end to racism and racial discrimination within this century.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea guided by man-centered chuche idea has asserted the termination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination and is supporting the legitimate struggle of the colonial people for self-determination, he said.

We will, in the future, too, play an active role in the struggle to build a peaceful new world free from all forms of racism and discrimination and foreign occupation and domination and remain faithful to the common cause of mankind for global independence.

International Workshop on Environment Held*SK1311044993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403
GMT 13 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 13 (KCNA)—An international workshop on environmental control was held here over November 10-12.

Present at the workshop were vice-chairman of the State Environmental Committee, Yi Sang-nak, and officials of environmental protection.

Monina Magalanes, interim representative, and staffers of the office of the United Nations Development Programme in Korea were also present.

Lectures were given by Tex Brown and Jeffrey Avina sent by the UNDP [UN Development Program].

They elaborated on rational and comprehensive methods in working out a plan for the development of nature including natural resources contrived by the UNDP and practical questions arising in protecting and developing natural environment more effectively.

Kim Chong-il Answers Greetings From Foreigners

*SK1211044893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425
GMT 12 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 12 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent messages to head of state and party leaders of different countries in reply to their messages of greetings on the 48th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Among them are Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation; Walid Jumblatt, president of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon; Yusif Amin Wali, general secretary of the Egyptian National Democratic Party; Iqbal Ahmed Khan, secretary-general of the Pakistan Muslim League; Norodom Ranariddh, chairman of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party and first prime minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia; Indrajit Gupta, general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India; Roland Atta-kesson, national chairman of the National Convention Party of Ghana; I.B.A. Kelepha Samba, national president of the People's Progressive Party of Gambia; El Hadj Boubacar, general secretary of the Party for Unity and Progress of Guinea; Moses M. Garoeb, secretary general of the South West Africa People's Organisation of Namibia; T.A. Anenih, national chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Nigeria; Mathieu Ngirumpatse, president of the National Republican Movement for the Democracy and Development of Rwanda; Mohamedoun Dicko, secretary general of the Executive Committee of the African Party for the Solidarity and Justice of Mali; Amadou El Becir Gologo, secretary general of the Direction Committee of the Sudanese Union-African Democratic Rally of Mali; Horace Kolimba, general secretary of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania; Amoussouvi Vignik Amedegnato, general secretary of the Togolese People's Rally; Lopo Fortunato Ferreira Do Nascimento, general secretary of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola; Daniel Ortega Saavedra, secretary general of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua; Gustavo Tablada Celaya, chairman of the Nicaraguan socialist party; Sam Marcy, chairman of the Workers World Party of the United States; and Victor Sanchez Bilagra, chairman of the February Revolutionary Party of Paraguay.

In the reply messages, Comrade Kim Chong-il expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and their countries and between the Workers' Party of Korea and their parties would favorably develop and wished them success in their work.

Various Foreigners Greet Kim Chong-il

*SK1311114393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002
GMT 13 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 13 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received solidarity messages from foreigners during the month of support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The messages came from President Angel Castro Lavarrello and General Secretary Tani Baler Lopera of the National Executive Committee of the Left Revolutionary Union of Peru, Chairmen Anuar Alimjanov of the Socialist Party of Kazakhstan, the members of the Zimbabwean Youth Centre for the Study of Kimilsongism, Chairman Madirisha Juvenal of the Burundi Committee for Support to Korea's Reunification who is also general secretary of the African Regional Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean people, Chairman Mamadou Ali Sampil of the Guinean Committee for support to Korea's reunification, Chairman Vitor Jacarias da Pielade Sousa of the Setubal city, Portugal, Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and President Claude Ribiers of the French Institute for the Development of International Relations.

The messages expressed full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song and praised the reunification formula of confederacy as the most realistic and just way of reunifying Korea independently and peacefully.

PAF Holds Symposium on Kim Chong-il 11 Nov

*SK1211140193 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 2205 GMT 11 Nov 93*

[Text] A symposium on the greatness of Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA], was held at the People's Armed Forces on 11 November.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee and chief of general staff of the KPA; responsible functionaries of the People's Armed Forces; and generals and officers.

Comrade Choe Kwang, KPA General Yi Pong-won, Vice Marshal Kim Kwang-chin, Lieutenant General (Pak Chae-yong,) and Colonel General (Kim Chong-kak) took part in debate.

The debaters stressed that upholding the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il—a sublime ideologist and theoretician, a great revolutionary genius, and a true leader [chidoja] of the people—as the head of the party and revolutionary Armed Forces comes as a big joy and honor for our people, and officers and men of the People's Army. They also stressed that upholding well

the leadership of the comrade supreme commander comes as a firm guarantee for ultimate victory of the socialist cause.

The debaters said the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il—who has both military and literal accomplishments, and who is filial and dutiful—has wisely led the overall works of the party, the state, and the military in our country, thus brilliantly resolving the issue on succeeding the leadership [yongdo].

They pointed out that firmly carrying on the generation of revolution is one of the most important factors in securing a guarantee for the invincibility of our country's socialism.

Saying that if the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader [suryong] genuinely succeeds and is completed to the end depends on the greatness of the leader [yongdoja], who inherits the leader's [suryong] cause, the debaters deeply explained that our Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il, a world-renowned figure who has a quality and feature of the revolutionary leader, has led the socialist cause down the single road of victory.

The debaters noted that KPA Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il is a distinguished ideologist and theoretician, who has illuminated the *chuche* idea as the great leading idea in the era of independence.

Noting that KPA Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il has made the *chuche* idea the popular masses' own revolutionary idea in reality as well as in name, the debaters enumerated on the comrade supreme commander's recently announced immortal works, such as "Historic Lessons From the Socialist Construction and Our Party's General Line," "On the Fundamental Questions of Revolutionary Party Building," and "Abuses of Socialism Can Never Be Tolerated." The debaters said his works inspired the revolutionary peoples of the world with confidence in socialism and strongly encouraged them to launch a vigorous struggle for the reconstruction of socialism.

They emphasized that KPA Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great leader who has opened a way for our people to effect upsurges both in the revolution and construction. The achievement of the comrade supreme commander's leadership is, above anything else, that he has extraordinarily strengthened the main force of our revolution by firmly uniting all of the people around the party. With such power, he brought about a historic change by transforming nature and society, they pointed out.

The debaters said the comrade supreme commander has strengthened the party and its role of leadership, consolidated the blood-ties between the party and popular masses, and made the whole society become one big family. He has illuminated the *chuche* socialist fatherland by opening the zenith of the *chuche*-oriented literature and art, and by erecting numerous big monumental

creations, the debaters noted. While saying that the KPA comrade supreme commander has brought about a new change in the construction of the revolutionary Armed Forces, the debaters noted that the comrade supreme commander set up the *chuche*-oriented art of military operations and brought up the People's Army as the faithful militant ranks which would devote their lives for the party and the leader [suryong].

They said the comrade supreme commander has developed *chuche* military tactics, and led the People's Army to strengthen endlessly its combat capacity and armed equipments, thus developing the People's Army into the invincible Armed Forces.

The debaters pointed out that KPA Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great leader who has all the qualities that a revolutionary leader needs. They pointed out that the cause of socialism and fatherland reunification can be brilliantly accomplished by upholding KPA Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il, our destiny and a banner of victory.

Reportage on Preparations for 21 Nov Elections

Propaganda Work Under Way

SK1311053893 *Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean* 1200 GMT 12 Nov 93

[Text] With the elections of deputies to the provincial and municipal People's Assemblies drawing near with each passing day, propaganda work for the elections is being all the more actively carried out throughout the nation.

Large-sized propaganda posters related to the elections, and slogans reading: "21 November is the day for the elections of deputies to the provincial and municipal People's Assemblies," "Let's all participate in the elections," "Let's consolidate as firm as a rock the revolutionary sovereign right of the workers, farmers, soldiers, and working intellectuals," and "Let's wholly demonstrate our people's might of single-hearted unity through the elections," were posted at the cities, farms, organs, enterprises, and plants throughout the nation.

Art propaganda activities are being carried out by art organizations and students for launching propaganda work for the elections at places where the masses are gathered such as theaters, assembly houses, and movie theaters. The student brass military band and student singing squad are all the more enhancing the election atmosphere while going through the streets and villages.

Electors Hold Meetings

SK1311045593 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0410 GMT 13 Nov 93

[Text] *Pyongyang*, November 13 (KCNA)—Meetings of electors of constituencies for the election of deputies to

the Provincial (Municipal) People's Assemblies scheduled for November 21 have taken place throughout the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was noted at the meetings that the election would be of big significance in displaying the might of the Korean-style socialism of single-hearted unity and further strengthening the people's power.

The meetings called upon all the electors to participate in the election as one and display to the world the might and vitality of Korean-style socialism in which the leader, the party and the masses are united in one mind.

The meetings expressed full support for the nominated candidates—workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals—who are devotedly working for the revolutionary power of Korea with loyalty and filial piety toward the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Country in 'Festive Mood'

*SK1311050193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421
GMT 13 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 13 (KCNA)—November 21 is the day of elections of deputies to the Provincial (Municipal) People's Assemblies.

All parts of Korea are now enveloped in a festive mood.

Hung out in towns and villages are large election posters and such slogans as "Let Us Fully Demonstrate in the Elections the Might of Our People United in One Mind!", "Let Us Consolidate as Firm as a Rock the Revolutionary Power of Workers, Peasants, Soldiers and Working Intellectuals!" Loudspeaker cars are running through streets, whipping up the election atmosphere.

Election propaganda is progressing in various forms and ways including lecture and explanatory conversation at factories, enterprises, neighbourhood units and on cooperative farms.

The propagandists call for fully demonstrating once again the invincible might of our people rallied around the party and the leader in one mind in the forthcoming elections to cement the revolutionary power as firm as a rock.

Artistes in all parts of the country are greatly inspiring the working people through their stage activities.

The two-part feature film "Birth of a New Power" and other movies dealing with the establishment of the revolutionary power are screened at cinema houses across the country and over television.

Meanwhile the workers, cooperative farmers and the People's Army soldiers who have turned out in the peaceful construction are effecting a productive upsurge in the national economy by making energetic efforts to greet the elections with brilliant achievements.

The Central Physical Prospecting Corps, the December 5 factory, the Wonsan Shipbuilding Yard, the Yongnim Cement Factory and many other factories and enterprises in different parts of the country have fulfilled their yearly plans and many other units are putting spurs to production in order to beat their yearly targets before the elections.

The fertilizer factories under the Ministry of Chemical Industry in November have boosted the fertilizer output 20 percent above the same period last year in the production for the new fertilizing year.

Kim Chong-il Greets Corn Processing Institute

*SK1211141093 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 2103 GMT 11 Nov 93*

[Text] The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent thanks to the Corn Processing Institute of the Academy of Light Industry.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, dear leader of our party and people, sent thanks to the Corn Processing Institute of the Academy of Light Industry for completing the research to find a new method to process corn rice.

Functionaries and scientists of the institute have made strenuous efforts for the scientific research for many years with the team's creative wisdom and energy, upholding the party's intent to develop corn processing technology. Thanks to their devoted struggle, a method to produce new corn rice has been found. The new corn rice is two times as big as that which was processed by the old method and swells just like real rice when boiled.

Based on this result, the institute has normalized the production of the new corn rice after preparing, with its own strength, a corn rice processing line that produces three tonnes of corn rice a day. The new corn processing method will contribute to making workers' dietary life richer [yuntaek] and more convenient [pyolli].

A meeting to deliver the thanks from the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was held in the Academy of Light Industry on 11 November. Present at the meeting were Comrade Kim Pok-sin, vice premier of the State Administration Council; functionaries concerned; and scientists and employees of the institute.

In the meeting, Comrade Kim Pok-sin delivered the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's thanks to the Corn Processing Institute of the Academy of Light Industry. Next, speeches were made by Pang Sung-chol, director of the Corn Processing Institute; Chae Chon-pok, chief of a division of the institute; and researcher Pak Myong-hwa.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting.

Pak Nam-ki, Others Attend Farm Meeting

*SK1211133993 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 2105 GMT 11 Nov 93*

[Text] On 11 November, an annual settlement and distribution meeting was held at Kangdong County Ponghwa cooperative farm, which brilliantly achieved a rich harvest this year.

Present at the meeting were Kang Hyon-su, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Pak Nam-ki, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Committee; Yi Sin-cha, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Rural Economic Committee; functionaries concerned; agricultural workers; and three revolutionary team members at this farm.

According to reports and speeches made at the annual settlement and distribution meeting, the farm has brilliantly fulfilled yearly plans in all indices of products—119.2 percent fulfillment of its plan for grain production, 100.1 percent for vegetable, 102.5 percent for fruit, 102.1 percent for meat, and 100 percent for silk worm production.

The farm achieved an unusual bumper crop this year. The farm's chongbo rice yield was 1,444 kg, and its corn yield was far more than that of rice.

Much grain and cash was allocated to each agricultural worker of this farm. They were filled with the determination to accelerate preparations for next year's farming, upholding the decision made in the last meeting of the party Central Committee's Political Bureau to mark meaningfully the 30th anniversary of the presentation of the rural theses.

Farms Produce in Excess of State Requirements

*SK1311123893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020
GMT 13 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 13 (KCNA)—Year-end account settlement and income distribution took place at cooperative farms in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A meeting was held at the Chilgol cooperative farm in Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang, on November 12 to proudly sum up this year's fruitful farming.

The farm carried out its state assignments this year respectively at 105.7 percent for food grain, 102 percent for vegetables, 127 percent for fruits and 103.8 percent for meat. The agricultural working people of the farm produced 9.7 tons of paddy rice and 10.5 tons of maize from each hectare on an average by doing farming admirably well.

Earlier, on November 11, the Ponghwa cooperative farm in Kangdong County, Pyongyang, also met for the year-end account settlement and income distribution.

The average per hectare yield of paddy rice and maize were respectively more than 8.1 and 10.7 tons at the Ponghwa cooperative farm which has done farming on a scientific-technological basis as required by the *chuche* method of farming even under the unfavorable climatic conditions this year.

'Bumper Crops' Reported in Mountainous Areas

*SK1411090393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815
GMT 14 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 14 (KCNA)—Bumper crops have visited the mountainous areas as well as plain and intermediary areas in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea this year.

The rural communities in mountainous areas having reaped a rich harvest, meetings for year-end account settlement and income distribution took place at the Sinsang co-op farm in Kim Chong-suk County, Yanggang Province, and the Changgang County up co-op farm, Chagang Province, recently.

The Sinsang co-op farm which the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il had visited overfulfilled the state assignments of grain production by 15 percent, meat by 3 percent and vegetables by 1 percent by doing farming on a scientific and technological basis as demanded by the *chuche* method of farming this year.

The Changgang County up co-op farm harvested respectively one more ton of rice and and 1.456 more tons of maize from each hectare on an average than last year and made big success in the production of meat, eggs, vegetables and cocoons.

A large amount of grain and cash went to each farmer at the meetings.

Agricultural working people there now are concentrating efforts on autumn ploughing and production of compost in order to effect another great upsurge in the agricultural production next year in which falls the 30th anniversary of the publication of the rural theses in the spirit with which they did a successful farming this year.

Daily Exalts 'Powerful' Korean Socialism

*SK1411100993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850
GMT 14 Nov 93*

[“Ours Is Most Solid and Powerful Socialism”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, November 14 (KCNA)—The reality of Korea clearly proves that Korean-style socialism is the most solid and powerful one, says NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

The article notes:

Korean-style socialism has demonstrated its might as the most solid and powerful one because it takes the *chuche* idea as the guideline and it is under the tested guidance of the illustrious leader.

The *chuche* idea evolves the revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics with the working masses put into the main consideration to clearly indicate the way of fully defending the dignity and sovereignty of the country and the nation and realising the independence of the popular masses.

It is the ideological basis of Korean-style socialism centred on the popular masses and the great banner of all victory and success. Apart from the *chuche* idea correctly illuminating the road of socialism, one cannot think of the intrinsic nature of our society which values the people and the building of an excellent socialism which has achieved amazing progress and prosperity in all fields of economy, culture, ideology and morality.

Under the tested guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the Korean people have been able to register signal achievements in the efforts for transforming nature, society and people as required by *chuche*.

The dear leader has wisely directed the efforts for the solidness and might of Korean-style socialism in our way in conformity with the revolutionary aspiration of the Korean people.

Today all the people are struggling and living full of confidence and optimism, united closely around the party and the leader in one mind. This is a main factor of guaranteeing the invincibility and might of Korean-style socialism.

Singlehearted unity most solid ever in history has been achieved in Korea. The party, the guiding force of the revolution, and the popular masses undertaking it are linked with each other in unbreakable blood ties and the entire people think and act in one mind according to the idea and will of the party and the leader.

The Korean people are convinced through their daily life that they cannot live even a moment without the bosom of Comrade Kim Chong-il. They, trusting the party as their heart and brain, remain faithful to the cause of their leader, united closely around it in the same thought and purpose. The leader and the people are closely united not in business-like relations but on the basis of revolutionary obligation and comradeship, and the entire people uphold the cause of their leader with their faith and obligation. This is our socialism. This is the most important feature of our socialism the like of which cannot be found anywhere else. It is a definite guarantee which makes it possible for Korean-style socialism to vigorously advance with invincible might and bright prospect.

South Korea

'Foal Eagle' Field Exercise Under Way

SK1511005393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0043 GMT
15 Nov 93

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 15 (YONHAP)—The South Korea-United States joint military field training exercise "Foal Eagle '93" got underway Monday for a six-day run in regions South of Seoul.

About 1,500 U.S. service members will be brought in to Korea to join the Korean and U.S. troops stationed here for the 28th annual exercise.

The exercise, mainly for rear-area protection operations, will check and evaluate supply lines, main command and control systems and communications networks.

It provides hands-on field experience for forces of the two countries.

The counter-espionage exercise "Hwarang Drill" will be held simultaneously with the military, district government officials, police officers, the civil defense corps and the reserve forces participating.

Ministry Excludes Team Spirit From Budget

SK1411044593 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean
14 Nov 93 p 1

[Text] It was revealed on 13 November that the Ministry of National Defense [MND] has not included the expenses of next year's Team Spirit exercise, which is still in a state of flux, in next year's defense budget.

A MND official admitted that the expenses for next year's Team Spirit exercise have not been included in the new year's budget. He stated, however, that even if next year's Team Spirit exercise is to be staged because the North Korean nuclear problem is unsolved, the expenses for the exercise can be drawn out from reserve expenditure. Therefore, there will be no problem.

The MND allocated about 4 billion won each year of the defense budget for the Team Spirit exercise expenses.

Concerning the defense budget, experts in defense affairs pointed out that "exclusion of this year's expenses is a result of the internal agreement between the ROK and the United States not to stage the Team Spirit exercise next year. They added that it is their understanding that the United States has not reflected the expenses of next year's Team Spirit exercise on next year's budget.

Meanwhile, the ROK and the United States agreed during the ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting held on 4 November that "in the event that North Korea shows an epoch-making change in its attitude on the nuclear issue, the two nations may discuss the issue of suspending the Team Spirit exercise." Thus, they withheld the decision as to whether they will stage this exercise or not.

President Kim Yong-san Prepares for U.S. Visit*SK1411024993 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
14 Nov 93 p 2*

[From the 'Tidbit' column]

[Text] President Kim Yong-sam is not following an official schedule on 13 and 14 November so he can make a last-minute review of various materials pertaining to his visit to the United States.

In particular, on 13 November, President Kim convened a meeting with Pak Kwan-yong, chief secretary; Pak Chae-yun, senior economic secretary; Chong Chong-uk, senior secretary for diplomatic and security affairs; Yi Kyong-chae, senior information secretary; and Kim Chong-nam, senior secretary for educational and cultural affairs. President Kim held thorough discussions on agenda items for the summit with leaders of the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] and on the content of his speeches to be delivered during the APEC meeting.

It has been learned that the office of the presidential secretary for economic affairs collected since September various materials to brief the president so he can acquaint himself with APEC with the help of members outside the advisory councils, including Yu Chang-hui, director of the Research Institute for External Economic Policies; Kim Ki-hang, former director of the Korean Development Agency; Kim Man-che, former deputy prime minister, and Pak Yong-chol, chairman of the New Economic Experts Committee.

Meanwhile, Chongwadae [presidential office] decided not to take businessmen along with President Kim during his visit to the United States, with the exception of Ku Pyong-hoe, chairman of Lucky-Gold Star Company, who has already left for the United States in the capacity of chairman of the ROK-U.S. Businessmen's Friendship Association; and Cho Chung-hun, chairman of the Hanjin Group and head of Korean Air, in charge of the chartered plane for the president.

Trade Balance With U.S., China 'Improved'*SK1411022093 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
14 Nov 93 p 8*

[Text] Korea's trade balance with the United States and China sharply improved in the first 10 months of the year, but its trade deficits with Japan and the European Community widened.

Korea posted a trade surplus of \$362 million with the United States in the January-October period on a customs-clearance basis, compared with a deficit of \$277 million during the same time of last year.

According to the Korean Customs Administration [KCA] yesterday, the nation recorded a trade surplus of

\$879 million with China during the cited period, sharply up from a deficit of \$1,174 million during the comparable time of last year.

Korea suffered a \$7,113 million shortfall in trade with Japan during the cited period. The comparable figure last year was a deficit of \$6,646 million.

The trade deficit with the European Community grew from \$603 million in the first 10 months of last year to \$987 million this year.

The trade surplus with Hong Kong and Singapore increased from \$5,401 million to \$5,907 million during the period.

Korea registered a trade surplus of \$721 million with Taiwan during the January-October period of this year, but it suffered a trade shortfall of \$2,251 million with Saudi Arabia and a deficit of \$1,731 million with Australia.

Exports to the United States grew 22.5 percent to \$15,065 million against an import expansion of 21.3 percent to \$14,703 million.

Shipments to Japan expanded 14 percent to \$9,386 million in the first 10 months of the year in contrast with an import rise of 23.9 percent to \$16,499 million, according to the KCA report.

Exports of heavy and chemical industrial products expanded 12 percent during the cited period, compared with a 3.8 percent decline in overseas shipments of light industrial goods.

Exports of automobiles surged 55.7 percent in the first 10 months of the year from a year ago with overseas shipments of iron products and machinery items growing 13.6 percent and 18.3 percent, respectively.

Exports of footwear products declined 29.1 percent in the same period, but imports of television sets and their parts jumped 25 percent.

Reaction to North's Nuclear Statement Reported*SK1311011793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0056 GMT
13 Nov 93*

[Text] Washington, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)—The U.S. State Department has welcomed North Korea's stated willingness to pursue a settlement of the nuclear issue and said it is prepared to hold a third-round of high-level talks with North Korea.

First, however, North Korea has to promptly accept inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to assure the continuity of safeguards at declared nuclear installations and resume dialogue with South Korea, department spokesman Mike McCurry told a weekly press briefing Friday.

McCurry said the State Department took very careful note of the Nov. 11 statement by North Korean Vice

Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu clarifying North Korea's position on the settlement of the nuclear issue.

"The vice minister's statement includes some positive elements such as North Korea's readiness to fully ensure the continuity of safeguards while the U.S.-North Korea talks continue," McCurry said.

The United States, he said, welcomes North Korea's stated willingness to pursue a settlement of the nuclear issue.

"We too are willing to work toward a comprehensive solution to the nuclear issue at a third round of talks on the basis of principles that have been set forth in the joint statements issued by the United States and North Korea," McCurry said.

"We have told North Korea that," he said.

But McCurry was quick to add that the U.S. conditions for holding a third round of talks remain intact.

"Prompt acceptance of inspections by the IAEA...and an agreement for arrangements for resumed dialogue between North and South Korea remains very important as we look towards scheduling a third round of talks or whether or not progress is sufficient to schedule the talks," he said.

The spokesman said there had not been any contact between the United States and North Korea other than the one in New York earlier in the week.

"And no further meetings (are) scheduled at this point," he said.

Asked whether he meant the IAEA inspections to include "special inspections on undeclared sites," McCurry declined to be specific.

"Special inspections to assure the continuity of safeguards is something that is a technical issue that the IAEA would address and they're the ones that have asked for special inspections in connection with looking at those two declared sites," he said.

The United States just "wanted to see progress in their discussions with the IAEA," he said. "I can't remember if we specified anything about inspections."

'Too Early' for Package Deal

SK1311030393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0252 GMT
13 Nov 93

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)—South Korea's official position is that it is too early to consider a package deal between North Korea and the United States, Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu said Saturday.

Seoul will not rule out any method of solving North Korea's nuclear problem "but it is not yet the stage to consider the package deal insisted by North Korea," he said.

His response came a day after the chief of South Korea's intelligence service, the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP), was quoted as saying that a package deal was a reasonable and acceptable solution to the North Korean nuclear problem.

There is a growing sense that Seoul and Washington are thinking of exchanging a solution to North Korea's nuclear problem for an improvement in Pyongyang-Washington relations.

Han said this was not a reflection of the government's official position.

North Korea must first accept International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspections and engage in dialogue with South Korea, he said.

NSP Director Said Misquoted

SK1311044093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0425 GMT
13 Nov 93

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)—The Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) said on Saturday that press reports on NSP Director Kim Tok's remarks to a closed-door session of the National Assembly Defense Committee on Friday with regard to the North Korean nuclear issue were "not factual."

Major newspapers said Kim had indicated that the government was moving toward accepting a package solution to the nuclear question, but an NSP official said that that was wrong.

"What he actually said was that North Korea is now at a crossroads between negotiations with the United States and U.N. sanctions, and that the key to resolving the nuclear issue lies in ensuring nuclear transparency by accepting nuclear inspections," the NSP spokesman said.

Kim also said that if nuclear transparency is ensured, then the success of negotiations between the United States and North Korea cannot be ruled out, he said.

"Kim told the committee that it appears unlikely that there will be substantial progress in Washington-Pyongyang negotiations due to the stiffness of policy-making on the part of North Korea," the spokesman said.

Kim further said that if negotiations fail, U.N. sanctions are inevitable, he said.

'Softer' U.S. Stance Reported

SK1311053693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0454 GMT
13 Nov 93

[By Chang Yong-sop]

[Text] Washington, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)—The United States, in what appears to be a never-ending game of hide-and-seek with North Korea, seems to have gone

back to a softer stance by expressing willingness to hold a third-round of high-level talks.

State Department Spokesman Mike McCurry said Friday that the United States was prepared to discuss a package deal to settle the nuclear issue at a third round of talks with North Korea.

McCurry was responding to North Korean Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu's Nov. 11 statement clarifying North Korea's position on seeking the resumption of high-level talks with Washington.

Admittedly, McCurry reiterated the U.S. conditions for holding a third round of talks—North Korea's prompt acceptance of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspections and the resumption of dialogue with South Korea.

But what McCurry said on Friday contained a number of points that are different from past U.S. positions.

First, he made it clear that the United States is willing to find a solution to the nuclear issue when it is taken up at a third round of talks.

In other words, he was indicating that the United States is willing to discuss not only the North Korean nuclear issue but also problems related to improvement of relations and even the establishment of relations between Washington and Pyongyang.

Although there could be differences of opinion, the United States and South Korea agree in principle for making an effort to settle the nuclear issue as part of a package deal.

Secondly, McCurry "welcomed" the North Korean statement and said it "includes some positive elements."

The positive elements, according to McCurry, are "North Korea's willingness to fully ensure the continuity of safeguards while U.S.-North Korea talks continue" and "North Korea's willingness to pursue a settlement of the nuclear issue."

It is not clear whether Kang Sok-chu's statement and the United States' positive appraisal of it were a result of unofficial contacts held by the two sides in New York earlier this week.

They could be interpreted as a kind of "diplomatic minuet" made public only to "save" each other's face and at the same time to provide an opportunity to find a breakthrough in their bogged down negotiations.

But Kang's statement and the U.S. reaction should be seen from the light of the hardline sentiment against North Korea that has been rising in the United States, many analysts say.

There is a strong body of opinion within State and Defense Departments that the United States should no longer be "dragged along" by North Korea, which they

say has been trying to avoid outside inspections of its nuclear facilities by offering all kinds of excuses and conditions.

The hardline stance in the United States has obviously weakened the position of those in North Korea who are in favor of a negotiated settlement.

In any event, however, it seems to be premature to view the latest development with optimism for wide gaps remain in points of views between the United States and North Korea and between North Korea and the IAEA.

North Korea, for its part, maintained that in order to ensure the continuity of safeguards, it only has to allow IAEA officials to visit to change batteries and films in surveillance cameras.

The United States, on the other hand, gives "the continuity in safeguards" a broader interpretation, but leaves the details for the IAEA to work out with North Korea.

The IAEA has already said that it could not be satisfied with just changing batteries and films in cameras to assure the safeguards. It has to conduct ad hoc as well as routine inspections on North Korean facilities. Thus the IAEA insists on tougher conditions than those of the United States.

So the IAEA and North Korea have to narrow their differences first, before Pyongyang can hold talks with the United States.

Kang Sok-chu said the ball is in the U.S. court, but McCurry shot it back, saying the ball is now in North Korea's court.

Wherever the ball is, one thing is clear: Even if the two sides agree to settle the issue through negotiations, it will be a long time before they will find a point of solution.

'Positive Attitude' of Government

SK1411013593

[Editorial Report] The CHUNGANG ILBO, a moderate local vernacular daily on 13 November carries articles on page 3 analyzing the ROK and the U.S. positions concerning the settlement of the DPRK nuclear issue through a package deal.

The 900-word article by reporter Pak Ui-chun entitled "The ROK Government To Put Forward a Card Seeing Change in the North Korean Attitude" notes "the positive attitude shown by the ROK Government as to the package deal for the settlement of the North Korean nuclear issue, although the government says that it is still reviewing the package deal and has not yet arrived at a conclusion." The article cites 12 November remarks by National Unification Minister Han Wan-sang and Kim Tok, director of the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP), positively appraising a package deal as a timely proposal. The article then cites Han Wan-sang's and Kim Tok's interpretation of the U.S. Government's positive response to the package deal offer, in which they

said, "We can interpret the U.S. reaction to mean the reconfirmation of its position, 'we can discuss all the various issues connected with the nuclear issue together.'" The article then notes that the government refuses to disclose the card it will put forward in the negotiation with North Korea before the actual start of the negotiation and before it sees any change in the North Korean attitude, although North Korea has sent a signal hinting its willingness for dialogue.

While noting that the government has already had in-depth discussions over resolving the nuclear issue with a package deal during the 10 November security meeting chaired by President Kim Yong-sam, the article points out that differences between National Unification Minister Han and NSP Director Kim Tok, who had the most conservative stance toward the North's nuclear issue, have finally been ironed out with an affirmative response to the package solution idea. The article, however, notes that the package deal concept is not simple because "there is considerable difference between the package deal concept North Korea has in mind and that considered by the United States and the ROK."

The other article is by Washington-based correspondent Chin Chang-uk and entitled, "The U.S. View on the Package Solution." Noting that the U.S. Government positively appraised the DPRK's proposal for a package solution, the article says "This reflects the U.S. Government's stance to take the North's suggestion as an opportunity to resolve the deadlocked nuclear issue through diplomatic means." Referring to the State Department's 13 November response that the United States is willing to work toward a solution in the third round of contact, the article says that the United States has reverted to a "softer" stance.

Pointing out that North Korea and the United States successively issued statements on 11 and 12 November, the article notes "This implies that the two sides feel strongly about the need to continue dialogue" and forecasts that "U.S.-North Korea dialogue will make progress in the near future." The article concludes by saying "The stalemated U.S.-North Korea relations are expected to enter into a new phase of rapid progress before the 23 November ROK-U.S. summit."

Possible Talks Resumption Viewed

*SK1511001393 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
2325 GMT 14 Nov 93*

[Text] It has been learned that last-ditch DRPK-U.S. negotiations to resolve North Korea's nuclear issue, for which time will be running out soon, will be held sooner or later. Washington-based correspondent Kim Min-kyu reports:

[Begin Kim Min-kyu recording] As the U.S. side has revealed that it welcomes the North Korean side's proposal for a package solution to the nuclear issue, the

United States and North Korea are considering a way of holding the third round of the high-level talks as soon as possible.

Today [14 November], a high-ranking source in Washington said that as the United States and North Korea have recently revealed their positive positions on a package solution to resolve North Korea's nuclear issue, they will resume the third round of the U.S.-North Korean high-level talks to discuss last-ditch negotiations for a package solution to North Korea's nuclear issue.

In particular, the source analyzed that, considering that North Korea's nuclear issue will be discussed among the countries concerned at the Asian-Pacific Economic Council to be opened in Seattle on 17 November, it is highly likely that the United States and North Korea will resume negotiations early this week.

Another source revealed that as a package solution to North Korea's nuclear issue may take some time, even if the third round of U.S.-North Korean talks are eventually resumed, and because Kang Sok-chu, North Korean Foreign Ministry vice minister, issued a statement revealing that North Korea will not break up the continuity of nuclear safeguards during negotiations, it is possible that, along with the resumption of U.S.-North Korean talks, acceptance of the International Atomic Energy Agency ad hoc inspections of North Korea's nuclear facilities and North-South dialogue may be resumed at the same time. [end Kim recording]

Commentaries on U.S. Reaction

SK1411070893

[Editorial Report] Seoul vernacular dailies on 14 November carry reports, articles and commentaries on ROK and U.S. reactions to the 11 November statement by DPRK Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu.

The moderate TONG-A ILBO in Korean carries a 900-word report by Washington correspondent Nam Chan-sun on page 1 on the briefing given by U.S. State Department spokesman Mike McCurry on the statement by DPRK Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu, and the U.S. position to the statement, quoting the spokesman's remarks that "the statement includes some positive elements such as North Korea's readiness to fully ensure the continuity of safeguards while the U.S.-North Korea talks continue." The report then points out the U.S. "readiness to seek a comprehensive solution" to the nuclear issue.

This paper also carries on page 1 a 700-word report on the "ROK official position" revealed by ROK Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu in a news conference on 13 November on North Korean call for a "package solution" of the nuclear issue, noting that "it is not the time for the ROK to consider the package solution method called for by North Korea." The report added that Minister Han, however, stated that "another solution" for the nuclear issue can be sought when North Korea

accepts "ad hoc inspections," "continuity of safeguards" is ensured and "practical progress" is made in the North-South dialogue.

The conservative CHOSON ILBO on page 1 carries a 800-word reporter's article on the "policy" of the ROK and the United States to convey their position to the North Korean side in response to the "recent proposal for package solution of the nuclear issue" by North Korean Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu. The article notes that the position of two countries is that "negotiations can be held after North Korea promptly accepts ad hoc and routine inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency and after working contact between the North and the South for the exchange of special envoys is resumed."

This paper also carries on page 1 and 3 a 3,000-word article by Washington correspondent Chong Hae-yong on the U.S. position to the North Korean call for a "package solution" of the nuclear issue. Elaborating on the remarks by the U.S. State Department spokesman during a regular briefing, the article comments "the U.S. side's affirmative reaction" to North Korean demand as the "expression of identical view in principle" for the solution of the nuclear issue through "dialogue." Concerning the third round of U.S.-North Korea talks, the article predicts the talks will be resumed "around the end of the year" but its prospects are still "unclear" because the issue of "establishing diplomatic relations" will be discussed in addition to the nuclear issue, and points out that "the United States, even aware of North Korea's true intentions, has fallen in a dilemma" due to "pessimistic factors" for solution to the nuclear issue.

The government-supported SEOUL SINMUN carries on page 1 a 1,000-word reporter's article on the ROK Government's reaction to the North Korean call for "package solution" of the nuclear issue. Giving details of Foreign Minister Han's remarks at a news conference on the ROK position on "preconditions" for the solution, the article says that National Unification Minister Han Wan-sang stressed that some reports claiming that he suggested the will to "affirmatively accept" the North Korean demand for a package solution "without preconditions" are not true.

The moderate KYONGHYANG SINMUN carries on page 1 and 3 a 2,500-word article by Washington correspondent on the U.S. "affirmative position" to North Korean vice foreign minister's statement, revealed by U.S. State Department spokesman during a briefing. The article notes that the North Korean nuclear issue is now faced with "a turning point" toward a solution through dialogue with "open" approaches by the United States and North Korea. Pointing to some "differences" between a package solution put forward by North Korea and "comprehensive solution" presented by the United States, the article stresses the "behind-the-scenes efforts" of the United States, North Korea and the ROK not to spoil "affirmative atmosphere" for a package solution.

Dailies Analyze Statement

SK1311115693

[Editorial Report] Seoul vernacular dailies carry articles and editorials on 13 November analyzing the 11 November press statement by Kang Sok-chu, first vice minister of the DPRK Foreign Ministry. The moderate TONG-A ILBO in Korean carries an 800-word editorial on page 3 entitled "Is It a Coercion or a New Signal?" The editorial begins by noting the remarkable restraint exercised by the ROK to date out of the desire for the peaceful settlement of the North Korean nuclear issue, and says, "The result, however, is really disappointing," as witnessed from the contents of the press statement by North Korean vice foreign minister Kang Sok-chu. The editorial then notes, Kang's press statement "makes no mention of the South Korean position at all." The editorial goes on to note that, according to an analysis of the North Korean demands so far, North Korea demands abandoning all sorts of ROK-U.S. joint military exercises, "which means the disbanding of the ROK-U.S. combined system, which ultimately leads to the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the ROK. The United States has promised that it will refrain from threatening the North not only with nuclear arms but also with other types of force of arms." The editorial concludes by saying, "The question is how we interpret the North Korean intentions—as a coercion or as a signal for compromise. We ought to make a close analysis in our own style."

The moderate KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean carries a 900-word article by reporter Song Yong-sung on page 4 entitled "A Theory of Negotiations to Simultaneously Resolve the Nuclear Issue and Diplomatic Relations Issue." The article notes major contents of Kang's press statement, and says, "It is analyzed that under the circumstances where the voice of the U.S. side is dominating the opinion of the international community, North Korea felt it had to sum up its position and announce it." The article then concludes, "As the remarks by an ROK Foreign Ministry official that 'it is time to deal with the issue through negotiations,' the hardline assertions of both sides are likely to soften facing realistic awareness."

The moderate KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean carries a 900-word article by Washington-based correspondent Kim Hak-sun on page 4 entitled "How Does the United States Interpret North Korea's Proposal?" The article notes the U.S. position in interpreting Kang's press statement, and says, "Despite the unconvincing attitude North Korea has maintained so far, the United States has decided to reopen the official dialogue channel in case North Korea resumes receiving ordinary inspection even if it does not come forward to the discussion of special inspection." The article then concludes, "It is expected that the United States, interpreting the North Korean call for a package deal to be the result of its strategy to come out of its recent 10-day pinch, will inform the North Korean side of its position following its

assessment of the North Korean intentions through an unofficial working contact in New York today or tomorrow."

The moderate HANGUK ILBO in Korean carries a 1,100-word article by reporter Chong Pyong-chin on page 2 entitled "North Korea's Proposal to Make a Gesture of Dialogue With the U.S. Hardliners." The article says, "Although Vice Foreign Minister Kang's press statement does not contain a new change in the North Korean position or new room for negotiation, it has not a little significance in view of the present situation where time is running out and the surrounding circumstances." The article then notes, "North Korea revealed its position abruptly through an open statement. By this North Korea must have intended to make the U.S. promise an internationally guaranteed one by leading the unofficial contacts to date between the two countries public ones." The article then notes, "many interpret Kang's press statement to be the North Korean offer to the United States for negotiation." The article continues, "The United States is now unable to postpone expressing its view of the North Korean offer." The article then adds, "North Korea, with the press statement, tried to give an impression that it has used its last card."

Package Solution Precondition Noted

SK1511014193 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
15 Nov 93 p 1

[Text] It was learned on 14 November that the government will deliver, sooner or later, its firm position to the U.S. Government concerning a package solution to the nuclear issue, which the United States and North Korea are now discussing. It is the government's position that the progress on the North-South dialogue and the implementation of the denuclearization declaration of the Korean peninsula—including the mutual inspection of the North and South—must be a precondition for a package solution to the North Korean nuclear issue.

A relevant government official said that the package solution, which the United States and North Korea are now discussing, involves negotiations regarding the improvement of North Korean-U.S. relations and North Korean acceptance of inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], and pointed out: When this happens, it is likely that progress would be made on the North-South dialogue as well as on the implementation of the denuclearization declaration on the Korean peninsula.

He said that progress must be made on the North-South dialogue. This is a basic condition for the resumption of negotiations between North Korea and IAEA and the third U.S.-North Korean high-level talks. It is, therefore, the government's basic position that it cannot support the package solution of the nuclear issue by the United States and North Korea if no progress is made on the North-South dialogue.

Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu gave a news conference on 13 November regarding this issue and said: The government cannot rule out any plans for the settlement of the North Korean nuclear issue, but they must pass through the necessary stages. It can consider the package solution method only if progress is being made on the North-South dialogue.

Regarding North Korea's 12 November proposal for a package solution of the nuclear issue, Mike McCurry, spokesman for the U.S. State Department, said that the U.S. Government is willing to make efforts for the comprehensive solution of the nuclear issue. In connection with this, the government is making efforts to find out what the spokesman really means. Also, it has decided to strongly deliver its position to the U.S. side that the package solution method of the nuclear issue must pass through prior consultation with the ROK Government, which is a direct party to the North Korean nuclear issue.

South, North Appointed to UNEP Governing Council

SK1211122993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0841 GMT
12 Nov 93

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea were appointed to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) on Thursday. Their international status will be elevated in the environment area and it is expected that they will have more chance to reflect their positions in UNEP policy.

Twenty-nine countries became members of the UNEP Council at the same time and four others are from Asia—Japan, China, Indonesia and Syria.

The council has 58 members selected regionally by the U.N. General Assembly and is the highest decision-making body in the UNEP.

Council terms run from Jan. 1, 1994, to Dec. 31, 1997.

DPRK Central Committee To Meet 'Shortly'

SK1511065893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0648 GMT
15 Nov 93

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 15 (YONHAP)—The Central Committee of the North Korean Workers' (Communist) Party is expected to meet shortly, and some South Korean officials express concern because it is about a month earlier than usual and just as the North Korea-U.S. nuclear talks have reached a critical juncture.

The Central Committee, the highest decision-making body of the party, had 191 full members and 152 alternate members as of Aug. 30. All of them will attend the plenary meeting, at which major issues will be discussed and settled according to the party's Constitution.

Central Committee plenary meetings are very important as they decide important policies, including foreign policy. In North Korea, the party is the state, and the Communist Party decides North Korea's basic policy.

The Communist Party Central Committee normally meets toward the end of the year. The Supreme People's Assembly (Parliament) then convenes to ratify the decisions made by the Central Committee, and they are then reflected in President Kim Il-song's New Year's message.

It is not known why the Central Committee is meeting early this year or what is on the agenda.

Analysts say, however, it is likely to take up issues related to Kim Chong-il's rise to the throne, such as the transfer of Kim Il-song's duties as party general-secretary and chairman of the party's central Military Commission to his son, foreign policy on the nuclear problem and the third seven-year economic development plan.

It has been long predicted by North-Korea watchers that Kim will make his son general-secretary in the not-distant future, and perhaps this time they will be right.

Right after the junior Kim was elected chairman of the National Defense Committee by the Supreme People's Assembly on April 7, they predicted that he would become either secretary-general or president late this year or early next year.

If Kim Chong-il becomes secretary-general, he will be the de facto supreme leader of North Korea because he will reign over the party in addition to the military as chairman of the National Defense Committee. The three legs of power are the party, the government and the military.

The Central Committee will also tackle foreign policy related to North Korea's nuclear problem and reshuffle of important posts in the party and government.

Since its announcement on March 12 that it would leave the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, North Korea has opened dialogue with the United States. The dialogue is currently deadlocked, though behind-the-scenes negotiations are reportedly under way.

Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, discontent with the way that negotiations with the United States on solving the nuclear issue and improving relations are proceeding, may replace the diplomatic team responsible for the negotiations at the Central Committee meeting. North-Korea watchers cautiously predict.

It is also possible that the economic team will be replaced because of the food and energy shortages, which are causing public complaints, as this is the last year of the seven-year economic development plan.

But since there are never announcements about Central Committee meetings, it may take some time for people in the South to find out what went on in the meeting and even when it was held.

15 Nov Meeting 'Likely'

SK1411120693 Seoul SBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1148 GMT 14 nov 93

[Text] A high-ranking government official today said that it is likely that North Korea will convene the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee on 15 November, one month prior to schedule, and that there is a great possibility that Kim Il-song will turn over his position of general secretary of the party to Kim Chong-il.

This official noted that in the event that the post of party general secretary is turned over to Kim Chong-il, the transfer of power to Kim Chong-il is, in actuality, finalized. Thus, it is most likely that North Korea will convene the Supreme People's Assembly next month and will officially ratify this.

DPRK Envoy Says North Vows Nonaggression

SK1311015093 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 13 Nov 93 p 1

[REUTER, YONHAP report from Bangkok]

[Text] On 12 November, North Korean Ambassador to Thailand Yi To-sop stated that North Korea is not afraid of waging a war with South Korea once more, nevertheless, he added that it will not touch off hostile acts again. In an interview, Ambassador Yi made the following remark, rare for a North Korean official to make: "We do not want war but we will prepare for war both materially and morally." He also added: "If the South attacks us we will deal with it materially and technically."

Ambassador Yi charged that the Governments of the United States and South Korea are suffocating North Korea, and that they are trying to cool South-North relations through provocative remarks.

Ambassador Yi pointed out that the ROK-U.S. annual joint military exercise plan was announced at the same time of the unofficial North Korea-U.S. contact held in New York early this week. He argued: "Why would they have acted this way under the current situation? I believe this is regarded as a threat to us, including nuclear threat."

Ambassador Yi repeatedly emphasized North Korea's existing position by saying: "We do not have the money nor the will to produce nuclear weapons and do not think it is necessary to do so. Also, even if we did have nuclear weapons we do not have any place to test them."

Russia TV: DPRK Creating Tension on Peninsula

SK1511030293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0246 GMT 15 Nov 93

[Text] Moscow, Nov. 15 (YONHAP)—North Korea is creating tension on the Korean peninsula by refusing international inspections of its nuclear facilities and by

making heavy troop deployments along the truce line. Russia's Channel 3 television reported on Sunday.

In a report after the airing of a BBC program, titled "Why did the United States Include Kim Il-song in its Blacklist?" Channel 3 said that the situation in Korea today is similar to that on the eve of the Korean war 40 years ago.

The international community should keep North Korea from possessing nuclear weapons, but sanctions could stimulate Kim Il-song to misadventure, the report warned.

Following is the gist of the report:

"Today, the situation on the Korean peninsula is tense. South Korea and the United States start a joint field exercise on Monday.

"Kim Il-song, who refused to allow International Atomic Energy Agency inspections of North Korea's nuclear facilities after his threat to withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, has deployed 1 million troops along the demilitarized zone.

"North Korea has a soldier, sailor or airman for every 25 people in its population and more than 5,000 missiles. According to satellite photos, nuclear facilities sprawl out in the Yongbyon area.

"This being the situation, the situation on the Korean peninsula today smacks of that on the eve of the Korean war 40 years ago.

"South Korean President Kim Yong-sam will shortly visit the United States to meet President Bill Clinton to discuss the North Korean nuclear issue. He will also meet with Chinese President Jiang Zemin in Seattle during the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation leadership meeting.

"China supported North Korea in the Korean war 40 years ago, and there is no big change in this policy of China toward North Korea today. But China today is not believed to be instigating Kim Il-song into a second Korean war.

"Harsh international sanctions against North Korea under these circumstances would drive Kim Il-song into a dead alley and could stimulate him to take a reckless advantage.

"The biggest card North Korea now has is a threat to use nuclear weapons. In a recent international nuclear waste meeting in London, Japan said it cannot allow North Korea to possess a nuclear weapon under any circumstances because it would pose a big threat not only to Japan but also to the entire Asia-Pacific region. Japan then warned that international sanctions against North Korea would eventually lead to war, hoping that the doves will be in North Korea's power.

"It may be said the China-Taiwan relationship of today provides a model for the inter-Korean relationship. But the problem lies in the fact that North Korea closes its doors as soon as it is criticized for its unique political and economic systems."

DPRK Workers Said To Trade Soap for Rice

SK1511023493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0105 GMT 15 Nov 93

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 15 (YONHAP)—Hungry factory workers in North Korea are visiting the countryside to barter soap, toothpaste, pots and pans for food because of severe shortages in the cities.

They visit rural areas laden with plastic or aluminum containers, soap, toothpaste and toothbrushes, and exchange them for rice or corn to stave off famine, the NAEWOE press, Seoul's official North-Korea watcher, said Monday.

NAEWOE quoted members of Chochongnyon, the pro-Pyongyang Association of Korean Nationals in Japan, who have recently been to North Korea, as saying that this practice is particularly prevalent in Hamhung, one of the country's biggest industrial cities, as rice rations have not arrived for two to three months because of transportation difficulties.

About 90 percent of the passengers on trains between Hamhung and Sariwon, the granary of North Korea, are factory workers from Hamhung bartering goods for food, NAEWOE said.

They take four or five days off from their factories, which gladly issue travel permits because shortages of raw materials mean there is no work and because there is no other way to solve the food shortage.

Lawmakers Discuss North's Nuclear Issue, Budget

SK1311035393 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Nov 93 p 2

[Text] Chances are remote of North Korea launching an immediate military attack against South Korea, though several "unusual movements" in the North have been detected, Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae said yesterday.

In a report to the National Assembly Defense Committee, Kwon said that his ministry was making a detailed assessment of North Korean military movements with other government agencies involved.

"We are judging that we are not faced with an urgent situation right at this moment," Kwon told the committee lawmakers.

But he said that it would be wrong to relax after looking at recent partial indications, as North Korea is in a position to launch a war at any time.

"And so we cannot simply take things easy," Kwon said.

Kwon said the South Korean Armed Forces were "well prepared against the possibility" of military provocation from the North, "though the possibility at present is slim."

Kwon noted that Seoul and Washington had agreed to put the U.S. 7th Fleet under the control of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC) in times of war, in a bid to strengthen the combined deterrent power.

North Korea, if uninterrupted, may produce nuclear weapons by 1995, Kwon said.

He said some "unusual movements" in the North had been detected, but did not explain them in detail.

He made the remarks while briefing lawmakers of the National Assembly Defense Committee on the recent North Korean movements concerning the international pressures on it to give up nuclear weapons development.

His remarks came after reports that the government was concerned about several possibilities of North Korea's reaction to the ongoing international pressure against its nuclear ambitions.

In another testimony, Kim Tok, director of the National Security Planning (NSP), said the proposed "package solution" of North Korea's nuclear issue would be reasonable to South Korea as well.

He said the proposed solution, which involves improved ties between Washington and Pyongyang, economic assistance to North Korea along with Pyongyang's acceptance of international inspection of its nuclear facilities, would be "the most advantageous choice for the North reasonable to the South as well."

But nobody except North Korean leader Kim Il-song could predict whether negotiations about the suggested package solution would succeed, Kim said.

Kim said the United States will not take military action against the North without close consultations with South Korean government.

He also said there were no signs that North Korea planned to attack the South.

In the committee, some lawmakers demanded to know of the possibility of a U.S. military attack against the North.

The National Assembly Defense Committee was one of 16 parliamentary standing committees held yesterday to continue deliberation on government spending in the 1993 budget and reserve fund.

The National Assembly also formed a 50-member Special Budget Settlement Committee to review spending and deliberate the government-proposed budget bill for the 1994 fiscal year 1994 set at 43.25 trillion won.

The legal deadline for the budget is Dec. 2, while the ongoing 100-day regular National Assembly session sits till Dec. 18.

In the Finance Committee, meanwhile, Rep. O Chang-sop of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) called on the government to further lower the rate of income tax and corporate tax.

He pointed that the recent implementation of the real-name financial transaction system has apparently led to an increase in tax revenue. But the government, reluctant to lower the tax rates, are forcing people to pay more taxes, O charged.

In the Transportation-Communications Committee, Rep. Han Hwa-kap and other lawmakers of the opposition Democratic Party reiterated their call on the Transportation Ministry to replace the wheel-type trains with magnetic levitation system, or maglev, for the proposed Seoul-Pusan high-speed railway project.

Defector: North Has Underground Airstrips, Bases

SK1311032993 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0203 GMT 13 Nov 93

[YONHAP report from Tokyo]

[Text] Yim Myong-sun, former lieutenant of the North Korean Army who defected to the ROK in August, revealed on 13 November that North Korea has made considerable progress on underground facilities like an underground airstrip and an underground naval base to prepare for emergencies like an aerial bombing.

Yim revealed this during his interview with Japan's YOMIURI SHIMBUN in Seoul, when explaining the situation surrounding North Korea's increase in military power. He said that the underground tunnel-like airstrip was constructed through the center of a mountain. He added that Onchon Airport has two airstrips with a 700-meter long tunnel portion and a 2,000-meter long exposed portion.

From 1980 until the time of his defection, Yim Myong-sun was in charge of building military bases throughout North Korea while serving at the military constructions bureau affiliated with the Ministry of People's Armed Forces. He said that North Korea's underground naval bases which were dug out beneath coastal rocks made it possible for naval vessels to come and go freely. Such underground navel bases are situated in Tachwa Island, North Pyongan Province and Yongho Island, South Hwanghae Province.

NSP Confirms Small Underground Group in North

SK1311001493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0001 GMT 13 Nov 93

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)—Director of the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] Kim Tok

says his agency has confirmed that a small underground organization opposed to the Stalinist regime has emerged in North Korea. During talks with members of the National Assembly National Defense Committee, Kim said Friday that the discontent of the North Korean people has begun to show in rioting, work slowdowns and beating of food-rationing officials. The unrest is caused by numerous and continuing political events, military tension and acute food shortages resulting from the unusually cool summer, Kim said.

Prior to elections of local deputies on Nov. 21, North Korea held Workers' (communist) Party meetings on the level of large cities and official organs to tighten party organization and discuss measures to prop up the sagging economy, Kim said. Militarily, he said, there were a number of moves, including an order to all soldiers to keep their hair short.

North Korea also stepped up its propaganda campaigns aimed at averting its own people's attention from internal difficulties by stressing the country's resolve to fight off alleged external threats, Kim said. But although there are indeed indications that North Korean leaders are trying to create an atmosphere of tension, there has been no sign of them making military provocations against South Korea, Kim said.

DPRK Said To Transfer Missile Technology to Iran

*SK1211233693 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
2203 GMT 12 Nov 93*

[YONHAP from Moscow]

[Text] Russia's daily newspaper IZVESTIYA has reported that North Korea has received Western technology and equipment from Iran in return for the transfer to Iran of manufacturing technology for the Nodong 1 missile, with a range of 1,000 km. The paper reported that Iran is providing Western equipment and technology to North Korea, which has difficulty accessing them, in return for the manufacturing technology of the Nodong 1 missile, an improved model of the Soviet-made scud missile.

Japan, PRC Reportedly Favor Talks With DPRK

*SK1411093493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0923 GMT
14 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 14 (YONHAP)—Japan and China will agree to keep close contacts with South Korea, the United States, and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in their joint efforts to persuade North Korea to resolve its nuclear problem through dialogue in their summit meeting in Seattle on Friday, a Japanese vernacular newspaper said Sunday.

There are calls for the need of economic sanctions against North Korea authorized by the United Nations Security Council in some countries, including the United

States, to stop its suspected nuclear development, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported.

But Japan and China decided to persuade Pyongyang to resolve the nuclear issue through dialogue with understanding that such hardline measure can further isolate the communist country and can serve as minus element to the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region, the daily quoted Tokyo Government officials as saying.

Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and Chinese President Jiang Zemin will discuss the North Korean nuclear development as top agenda and pledge their support to realize nuclear-free Korean peninsula in their upcoming summit meeting in Seattle, the newspaper said.

Hosokawa is expected to express his deep concern over Pyongyang's refusal to accept IAEA nuclear inspections to Jiang and urge Beijing to be more aggressive in persuading North Korea as it is in the best position to exert influence over the Stalinist country, YOMIURI said.

But Beijing is unlikely to become more actively involved in the matter as Jiang continues to maintain that Washington-Pyongyang dialogue is most desirable in resolving the issue, the Tokyo officials were quoted as saying.

PRC Joint Production of Aircraft Examined

*SK1411051793 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
14 Nov 93 p 2*

[Beijing/YONHAP]

[Text] It was revealed on 13 November that the ROK and China are reviewing in earnest a joint-venture production of a large-size passenger aircraft.

A source in Beijing with close ties to the Chinese Government, said the Chinese Government, while planning the production of large-size passenger aircraft with over 100 seats, considered the ROK an ideal joint-venture partner. Meanwhile, the ROK is also affirmatively reviewing with great interest such an idea.

The source pointed out that the atmosphere for cooperation between the two countries in ultramodern technology has matured recently. In view of this, the issue of further strengthening industrial and technological cooperation between the two countries will be a major agenda item during the ROK-PRC summit between President Kim Yong-sam and President of the Chinese state Jiang Zemin scheduled to be held in Seattle around 20 November.

Deng Xiaoping's Family's Frequent Visits Noted

*SK1411051393 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean
13 Nov 93 p 2*

[From the "Outside Words, Inside Words" column: "Deng Family"]

[Text] "Deng Xiaoping, who is reforming Chinese communism to red capitalism called socialist market economy, comes to Seoul." We once pictured Deng in Seoul when PRC-ROK diplomatic relations were established in September 1992. To even fancy this is truly an exciting scene.

Maybe he does wish to pay a visit to Seoul. It has been learned that Korea's development served as a textbook for his socialist market economy reform. He is also reportedly impressed by President Kim Yong-sam's irregularity and corruption reforms. Therefore, it is only natural for him to want to see this for himself. However, it is a pity that even if all the conditions were fulfilled, his old age of 89 does not easily allow him to visit the ROK.

As if a substitute to his wish, his children are frequently visiting the ROK. Artist Deng Lin, his eldest daughter of two sons and three daughters, came to attend the art exhibition commemorating the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and the ROK; followed by Deng Pufang, eldest son and president of the Chinese Federation for the Disabled, who is in Seoul now. On 10 November, Deng Rong, the youngest child and Deng's personal secretary, visited Seoul to attend the party celebrating the publication of her book "My Father Deng Xiaoping."

The frequent visits by the children of PRC's paramount leader maybe welcome because they serve as proof of the developing ROK-PRC relations. They may also be desirable as a basis for further promoting ROK-PRC relations. However, there are concerns over such visits.

There are concerns about whether the hosts are providing proper hospitality, protection, and guidance. There are alerts over inspiring foul motives that would harm the guests or us. There are also concerns about whether unnecessary competition over hospitality is even being impolite.

In the case of Deng Lin, she fainted because of fatigue. It is possible that this was due to the tight schedule. What would have happened if something had gone wrong? We have to be prudent with invitations, and once the invitation is extended, the host and government authorities should be more thoughtful and should supervise the visit more closely.

Chongdaehyop Delegates Return From Pyongyang

*SK1311055793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0542 GMT
13 Nov 93*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea have exchanged opinions on the crimes that Japan committed against Korea before and during World War II. Yi Hyo-chae and Yun Chong-ok said Saturday on returning from North Korea.

They attended an international meeting in Pyongyang on Japanese war crimes as delegates of Chongdaehyop (Korean Council for Comfort Women).

It is premature for the two Koreas to form a joint organization to deal with the issue of Korean women forced into prostitution for Japanese soldiers during the war, they said.

Attending the Pyongyang meeting, at which Yi presented a paper on Chongdaehyop and its activities and Yun a paper on the Japanese Government's second report on comfort women, were 26 delegates from North Korea, South Korea, Japan and the Philippines.

DLP Legislator on 'Secret Visit' to Moscow

*SK1511120993 Seoul YONHAP in English 1131 GMT
15 Nov 93*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 15 (YONHAP)—Rep. Chong Che-mun of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party is now on a secret visit to Moscow, it was learned on Monday.

An informed source said Chong, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee, left the country on the afternoon of last Thursday. He was accompanied by one aide, Chong Chan-su.

Chong's visit to Moscow is regarded as unusual inasmuch as he left the country at a time when the National Assembly is in a regular session and when his committee is examining next year's budget plans of the Foreign Ministry and Unification Board.

It was not known whether Chong's visit has anything to do with the North Korean nuclear issues or with any promotion of a South Korea-Russia summit meeting.

A Foreign Ministry official said he understands Rep. Chong is visiting Russia for his personal business.

Minister: Support for EAEC Depends on APEC

*SK1211080793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0634 GMT
12 Nov 93*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)—South Korea has not decided whether to join the Malaysia-led East Asia Economic Caucus (EAEC), and support for it depends on assurances that the caucus will not overlap with the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu said Friday.

"There is no particular reason to hasten, no need for precipitous moves regarding EAEC," Han told a luncheon press conference at the Seoul Foreign Correspondents' Club.

Han had just come out of a morning of talks with Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretary-General Ajit Singh, who is touring neighboring countries to seek support for a subregional caucus tabled by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed. The

EAEC could address geographical concerns, Han said, "but if it is going to be an organization that competes or overlaps with APEC, then there are problems. If it is meant to be an exclusive organization, that will also be an obstacle of us joining. But we are getting assurances that it will not be that."

The six-nation ASEAN, all members of APEC, was formed in 1967. It is watching with concern that APEC, a fledgling body founded in 1989, is growing too quickly.

The United States openly opposes EAEC, apparently because it would be left out of the group.

"We are not making a decision now," the foreign minister said. "All depends upon what EAEC intends to do, what it's going to be like. We agree with China, Japan and ASEAN that we have to take care to be slow."

Brittan on Long Grace Period for Rice Opening

*SK1311035593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0140 GMT
13 Nov 93*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)—EC's leading Uruguay Round negotiator reacted negatively Saturday to a long grace period for South Korea's rice market opening, saying it strains credibility that the market will open at all.

EC Vice President Leon Brittan, in Seoul to attend the ninth ministerial meeting, pegged down that comprehensive tariffs without exception is a necessary part of the completion of the Uruguay Round and "that has to include rice."

"I do not believe total exclusion of rice from tariffication is a viable option," Brittan told a press conference. "If nothing happens for 10 years, it's difficult to get anybody to believe that anything is going to happen at all."

He was responding to questions about reports of a Japanese compromise on rice market opening, on condition that it has a six-year grace period to implement it.

Asked if South Korea should be given about 10 years considering six years for Japan, the EC negotiator said, "that is probably beyond the time schedule of people's expectations. Period of 10 years is so long that it will strain credibility."

Stressing that Korea's economy "has come of age," Brittan said it's reasonable to expect Korea to make substantial contributions to the success of the Uruguay Round.

But he also stressed that the rice market issue was not a centerpiece of the ministerial meeting, saying EC has "no direct interest" in the issue.

The centerpiece was the completion of intellectual property rights, the "running sore for a very long time," according to Brittan.

But there still remain a number of unanswered matters, he said, naming Korea's market access, high tariff rates, financial market opening and public procurement.

Seoul should match the tariff level of other advanced countries but also "bind" the tariffs to "commit itself" to keeping them at low level.

The EC official expressed overall satisfaction at the results of his Seoul visit, saying the two sides have entered the stage of addressing cooperation activities.

"The relationship ceases to be one of discussion of trade problems," said Brittan.

He also expressed support for Seoul's position on the nuclear problem.

"(There is) strong solidarity on the part of EC for the Republic of Korea in its determination to resist any kind of nuclear development North of the border," he said.

Foreign Commercial Loans for Projects Studied

*SK1411021993 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in
English 14 Nov 93 p 8*

[Text] The government will positively consider allowing the introduction of commercial loans from abroad by private companies participating in social infrastructure construction, Minister of Finance Hong Chae-hyong said yesterday.

Meeting with reporters, Minister Hong said that the government had permitted local autonomous bodies to introduce foreign commercial capital to help finance various public projects.

"Under a similar context, it will help to allow private businesses to do the same if they take part in SOC (social overhead capital) projects, such as building subways and highspeed railways," Hong said.

The finance minister's remarks are the first hint of a possible go-ahead to businesses' commercial lending abroad, albeit on a strictly selective basis. He made it clear that the ministry will still bar overseas commercial lending for purposes other than public project financing.

Hong also ruled out any further tax cuts as demanded by some lawmakers, saying, "The government has to take a cautious stance on the tax reduction issue in view of the huge spending need expected to arise in such areas as the SOC and grain purchases."

He cited a recent unofficial recommendation by the International Monetary Fund that Korea adopt a stabilization policy rather than resorting to hasty stimulus measures as its economy has shown signs of recovery.

Trade Expands With 'Socialist Countries'*SK1211124693 Seoul YONHAP in English 1111 GMT
12 Nov 93*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)—South Korea's trade with former and present socialist countries has been expanding significantly and began recording surplus this year. A trade report released by the Bank of Korea on Friday showed that Korea's exports to China, Vietnam, former Soviet Union and East European countries have been increasing at the annual rate of 71.1 percent since 1989.

In the first nine months of this year alone, shipment to these countries reached 5,080 million dollars, a rise of 104.9 percent over the like period of last year.

Exports to these "northern countries" so called totaled 940 million dollars in 1989, 1,730 million dollars in 1990, 2,360 million dollars in 1991 and 3,810 million dollars in 1992.

Parallel with the growing exports, the share of shipment to these countries in the country's total exports has been jumping from mere 0.9 percent in 1988 to 8.6 percent in the first nine months of this year.

Similarly South Korea's market share in these countries has been expanding from 0.3 percent in 1988 to 1.9 percent last year and 3.2 percent in the first four months of this year.

Meanwhile, imports from these countries increased by 37.9 percent a year on the average in the 1989-91 period. Last year, however, imports totaled 4,460 million dollars, an increase of only 3.1 percent over the previous year.

In the first nine months of this year, imports amounted to 3,770 million dollars, up 10.7 percent over the corresponding period of last year, to record a trade surplus with them for the first time.

By country, trade with China showed a deficit of 2,440 million dollars in 1991 and a 1,070-million-dollar deficit last year. In the January-September period of this year, however, it showed a surplus of 850 million dollars.

Trade surplus with Vietnam has been expanding from 80 million dollars in 1990 to 380 million dollars last year and 470 million dollars in the first nine months of this year.

Trade with East European countries registered a surplus of 140 million dollars in 1991, 40 million dollars last year and 140 million dollars in the January-September period of this year.

However, trade with the former Soviet Union recorded a deficit of 130 million dollars last year and another deficit of 280 million dollars in the first nine months of the year, according to the Bank of Korea report.

Trade Surplus of \$487 Million Reported in Oct*SK1211123293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0838 GMT
12 Nov 93*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)—South Korea piled up a trade surplus of 487 million U.S. dollars last month, improving on September's surplus of 235 million dollars, the Korean Customs Administration said Friday. Exports rose 5.4 percent to 7,507 million dollars from the same month last year, and imports dropped 3.1 percent to 7,020 million dollars.

January-October exports and imports total 66.94 billion dollars and 69.1 billion dollars, up 6.3 percent and 0.9 percent, respectively, from a year earlier. The trade balance shows a deficit of 2,165 million dollars. From the same month last year, shipments of automobile, machinery, steel and iron, and chemical goods rose between 2.5 percent and 39.6 percent while exports of footwear, textiles, foodstuffs, and direct consumer goods sank between 5.4 percent and 42.7 percent.

In January-October trading with other countries, Korea recorded surpluses of 5.97 billion dollars with Hong Kong and Singapore and 362 million dollars with China. It ran up deficits of 7,113 million dollars with Japan and 987 million dollars with the European Community.

Builders 'Worried' Over UN Sanctions on Libya*SK1411021293 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in
English 14 Nov 93 pp 8,9*

[Text] The toughened U.N. economic sanctions against Libya announced Thursday have thrown Korean general contractors operating in the North African nation into a state of panic.

Executives of Dong-Ah Construction Co., Hyundai Engineering & Construction Co. and Daewoo Corp. hurriedly met with Ministry of Construction officials Friday and discussed measures to cope with possible worsening of the business environment in Libya, according to industry sources yesterday.

Most participants in the meetings did not foresee any immediate difficulties in collecting construction bills but worried that the sanctions, if prolonged, would adversely affect both ongoing contracts and new order receipts in Libya, the sources said.

The new sanctions imposed by the U.N. Security Council, which go into effect Dec. 1, include a freeze of Libya's assets abroad and banning of shipment of certain oil equipment to Libya, which has refused to turn over suspects in the case of the bombing of a Pan Am airliner over Scotland five years ago.

Total orders received by the three Korean builders in Libya are valued at \$11.47 billion. Dong-Ah has \$8.47 billion of the total, Daewoo \$2.75 billion, and Hyundai \$250 million, according to the ministry figures. At stake is the \$4.12 billion of work yet to be completed.

What's bothering the relevant officials is the grim possibility that the protracted sanctions would aggravate Libya's foreign exchange position, and thus cause problems in payment and new order placement.

Hyundai, now almost in the signing stage of a \$1.6-billion thermal power plant contract, is particularly concerned about how to reduce the risks stemming from difficulties that might hamper the construction work, company officials said, adding that the nation's largest builder plans to phrase the contract terms so as to minimize such risks.

Dong-Ah sees little problem in getting paid for the huge water channel it is building in Libya as Tripoli has settled the contract in cash under a special law. Still, the company is going all out to work out proper safeguards to be able to continue the work on schedule, Dong-Ah officials said.

The new U.N. measure will freeze Libya's current funds abroad and bar the import of equipment used in oil transport terminals and refineries. Materials used for oil production, however, are exempted from the sanction.

Oil exports, Libya's lifeline, are still permitted. Libya, which knew of the impending sanctions, is suspected of having moved an estimated \$6.5 billion in cash to Third World banks, according to foreign wire reports.

Such being the case, company officials said, Korean builders will be able to receive their payments either in cash or in crude oil for the time being.

"If the sanctions last long time, however, damage will likely occur in one form or another," said one construction company official asking not to be named.

Also bothering the Korean construction firms in Libya is the recent order to deport Thai construction workers issued by the Tripoli government, industry sources said. Although the measure by itself is unlikely to pose any serious problems in undertaking the work, it still may aggravate the overall situation there coming on top of the U.N. sanctions, they said.

President Kim Yong-sam Interview Reported

SK1511020893 Seoul SBS Television Network in Korean 1108 GMT 14 Nov 93

[Interview with President Kim Yong-sam by SBS Television anchorman Maeng Hyong-kyu at Chongwadae, presidential offices, in Seoul, on the occasion of the third anniversary of SBS Television Network, on a program entitled: "Dialogue With the President"; date not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Maeng] You had summit talks with Japanese Prime Minister Hosokawa in Kyongju recently. What was the result of the talks?

[Kim] On the issue of the so-called Korean comfort women, after I took office I declared that our government will not ask Japan for compensation, as we did in the past. Our government will provide compensation and since I took office some compensation has been appropriated out of the reserve funds. At the same time, compensation will be appropriated out of funds from the budget for next year. Japan was greatly morally moved by this issue. In the past, our country asked for compensation from the Japanese Government for this and that. We declared, however, that we will provide compensation for this issue. Thus, we can maintain a higher moral position than Japan. This was why the manner of the Japanese apology for the past was completely different at the recent summit talks.

On our deficit trade with Japan, I candidly told Prime Minister Hosokawa what was needed to solve this issue. As a result of this, the two countries agreed to hold an economic forum on the ROK economy. Along with this, the two countries agreed to form an inter-governmental organization in an effort to solve the unbalanced trade issue.

Now, in the export of our goods to Japan, Japan has imposed a lot of restrictions on our goods. Therefore, I asked the Japanese prime minister to alleviate the restrictions. Prime Minister Hosokawa said that he himself will take care of this issue. The Japanese prime minister proposed to establish a hot line between Chongwadae [presidential offices] and his official residence. So, we two men agreed to establish a hot line.

[Maeng] I understand you discussed the North Korean nuclear issue with the Japanese prime minister at the summit talks.

[Kim] Yes, we did. We shared the understanding that the two countries should discuss the North Korean nuclear issue to prevent North Korea's nuclear development at any cost. We agreed that the two countries should make joint efforts on this issue. At the same time, we discussed Russia's nuclear waste dumping, and reached an agreement that the three countries—our country, Japan, and Russia—will make a joint investigation on nuclear waste dumping acts because dumping nuclear waste is an act that destroys the ecosystem.

[Maeng] Not only our country, but also many other countries of the world, are deeply concerned about the North Korean nuclear issue. What do you think are North Korea's true aims in connection with the issue?

[Kim] As you know we had a meeting yesterday also. The North Korean system, itself, is in a very difficult situation. North Korea is in a difficult situation economically. It suffers from a fuel shortage. I think that North Korea is now in the worst situation since its regime was founded. Therefore, North Korea is going to have nuclear weapons by risking even its life. Its target is not Russia or China. We are the very target. Not only for the existence of 70 million people, but also for peace of the world, we must prevent them from having nuclear

weapons. Thus, we are maintaining cooperation with many nations, in particular, with the United States because it is the most important country. We are making efforts to prevent the development of nuclear weapons in close consultation with the United States.

I will be holding *tete-a-tete* talks with Chinese President Jiang Zemin on the morning of 19 November, before the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] meeting is held. I will ask President Jiang to exercise possible influence on North Korea on this issue.

[Maeng] You have said that the North Korean system is in a crisis. We are concerned whether North Korea will collapse altogether.

[Kim] Many foreign North Korean experts make such an appraisal. We, however, who have witnessed the German reunification and who have heard much about it from the German leaders, must learn a lesson from it. Therefore, I think that we should, under no circumstances, undertake a process of merging North Korea with us. If we did it, we would be doing a very unhappy thing. We should not deal with the issue of reunification in a sentimental manner. We should push forward with this issue in a democratic way through dialogue, taking time.

[Maeng] You will soon be participating in the APEC summit in Seattle. Many say that it will be an arena of candid talk, different from other previous talks—participants will wear casual clothes. How are you preparing for the APEC summit and the following ROK-U.S. summit?

[Kim] The significance of the APEC summit is very great. The world is heading largely toward regionalism. The EC, a large bloc, has been formed. There is a small organization in Asia called ASEAN. Because the weight of the states participating in the APEC summit is so great—with 55 percent of the gross national product of the entire world—the summit is far from insignificant in view of its influence on the world. The participants in the summit will frankly discuss what we should do for the common interest of the Asia-Pacific region, for world peace, and for the world economy. Quite a few leaders of the participating countries are taking considerable interest in the ROK's reform policy. Therefore, after President Clinton's brief introductory speech as the leader of the host nation, I am supposed to make the first keynote speech. This schedule has been agreed upon by all the participating countries.

Then, on 23 November, there will be a ROK-U.S. summit in Washington. The summit will be very significant. Although there are many leaders participating in the APEC summit, President Clinton is meeting with me exclusively. In the light of the critical nature of the present time, many issues of high interest will be discussed. The Washington summit will be an opportunity to reconfirm the important matters agreed upon between President Clinton and me when he visited the ROK last July—such as the cooperative system for common interest, and the strengthening of the security system

between the two countries. We will also discuss many issues related to the North Korean nuclear program. [passage omitted]

Farmers Urge Government To Pay More for Rice

SK1511095693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0928 GMT 15 Nov 93

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 15 (YONHAP)—Farmers organizations across the country call on the government to buy more than 12 million sok (roughly 1.7 million tons) of rice from farmers this year at a price 16.77 percent higher than last year's.

The National Agricultural Cooperative Federation stresses that the government should purchase at least 11 million sok and raise prices by 13.9 percent.

But, the government is known to have decided to freeze the purchasing price and buy 9 million sok.

The cool summer brought crop failure, and farmers insist that the government should buy a larger amount of rice at sharply increased prices as a means of compensating for the poor harvests.

Farmers in mountainous regions like Kangwon Province, where rice harvests are said to have been decimated by half, are demanding grants of food grains, cuts in school fees, extension of farming loan repayment periods.

As there is no sign of the government backing down from its rice purchase policy, farmers in some areas like Chongju and Chongwon move to boycott the government's rice purchase plan.

Farmers, Civic Groups Protest Imports Plan

SK1311040593 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Nov 93 p 3

[Text] Farmers and civic groups yesterday held a rally in Seoul to protest the government's plan to liberalize the import of basic agricultural products other than rice.

Some 2,000 farmers associated with Chonnong, a federation of farmers' organizations, gathered at Tapgol Park yesterday afternoon and called for the immediate withdrawal of the plan.

"The government has handed down a death sentence to Korean agriculture by deciding to allow imports of 14 out of the 15 non-trade concern (NTC) items," the farmers asserted in a resolution.

"If the government goes ahead with the plan, disregarding the ardent wish of 6 million farmers, Chonnong will stage a nationwide protest," the resolution read.

After the rally, the farmers marched from the park to the Seoul Railroad Station.

Prior to the farmers' rally, representatives of the nation's 183 civic groups convened at the Seoul YMCA to urge the government to withdraw its decision to open up agricultural markets to foreign imports. In an open letter to President Kim Yong-sam, the civic leaders expressed concern that the liberalization measure is certain to cause grave harm to national interests.

The representatives also pledged to stage a nationwide campaign to halt the envisaged import liberalization plan.

Hanhwa's 'False-Name Accounts' Investigated

SK1211042593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0047 GMT
12 Nov 93

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)—The prosecution is investigating allegations that the Hanhwa Group illegally moved 3.4 billion won from false-name to borrowed-name accounts in early October and then bought certificates of deposit to cover its trail. The group is suspected of converting six false-name accounts with a securities house into new accounts using the names of day laborers through private moneylenders, and then withdrawing the money from the accounts, according to the prosecution. It is suspected that Hanhwa paid the moneylenders a commission of 4 percent to 30 percent, and they in turn paid 50 million won to 60 million won each to the workers for the use of their names.

With the money it withdrew from the accounts, Hanhwa bought certificates of deposit to try and conceal the transactions from banking and taxation authorities.

Certificates of deposit carry no record of ownership, with the legal owner being the possessor. They are negotiable and ownership can be freely passed from one person to another.

President To Meet Industrialists After U.S. Trip

SK1211062593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0513 GMT
12 Nov 93

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam will wind up this week his tete-a-tetes with leaders of the country's top 30 business groups, going on since the implementation of real-name financial transactions on Aug. 8, and start meeting with representatives of small- and medium-sized industrial companies after he returns from next week's trip to the United States, presidential aides said Friday. But there remain five leaders of the big 30 not invited to a chat with the president during the last three months.

Kim has met 27 industrialists in one-on-one meetings, starting with Lotte Group Chairman Sin Kyok-ho just after he took office and beginning his regular series with Samsung Group Chairman Yi Kon-hui on Aug. 17.

Kim Sung-yun of Hanhwa, Kim Hyon-chol of Sammi, Chong In-yong of Halla, Kim Chun-ki of Dongbu and

Kim In-tuk of Pyocksan are still waiting for a call from Chongwadae (presidential office).

A presidential aide said Friday that Kim may see three or four more conglomerate leaders, hinting he will not leave out any of the top 30 chairmen, but added that some linked to frequent real estate speculation, oppression of unions or the past government may be left out nonetheless.

Kim of Hanwha is currently under indictment on charges of capital flight.

Other aides say Kim may not limit his tete-a-tetes to the top 30 as seen in his meeting with Kim Chu-chin, chairman of the computer chip manufacturer Anam, on Thursday.

Without regard to size, the president may meet separately with leaders of companies that stand out for their efforts in specialization and internationalization, they say.

Chongwadae officials, seeing that the tete-a-tetes helped uplift investment spirit and business morale, have begun drawing up a second guest list for breakfast with the president, this one comprising leaders of small- and medium-sized companies.

Kim consistently maintained throughout his breakfast encounters investment, technology development and export promotion, and drew promises for cooperation from each guest. He hurried along his list before the Oct. 12 deadline for the mandatory use of real names in financial transactions to talk about the real-name system with business leaders and seek their full support. He spoke strongly on the absolute need for stable industrial relations.

"Peaceful industrial relations is 80 percent accomplishment toward economic recovery," he said again and again.

Kim hoped to kindle as much investment fire as possible in the minds of the conglomerate heads, seeing that there were only words and no action on investment, perhaps frozen by the anti-corruption drive.

Chongwadae officials are said to be satisfied with the results of the meetings so far and are busy organizing the next series, with young leaders of small- and medium-sized firms with whom Kim is expected to stress stronger international competitiveness and export increase.

Foreign Workers in Hiding Fearing Deportation

SK1211083793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0652 GMT
12 Nov 93

[Text] Suwon, South Korea, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)—Thousands of foreign workers, hired to do jobs that Koreans reject as too difficult, dangerous or dirty, are going into hiding as their work permits expire for fear of being deported. Late last year, the Justice Ministry gave

those illegal aliens who applied an extension of stay to dates between late September and Dec. 13 under an amnesty program.

The Incheon immigration office, which covers Incheon and southwestern Kyonggi Province, says that 2,000 of the nearly 6,000 foreign workers in its bailiwick have disappeared in the last few weeks.

Filipino workers identified only as Carol and Roderick disappeared from their jobs in the Panwol Industrial Complex on Oct. 30, two weeks before Carol's work permit expired.

Two of the 13 foreigners at a metal factory in Panwol vanished three days before they were to return to Bangladesh. The owner says he doesn't know what he will do when the other 11 leave, either to hide or return home. He may have to close, he adds.

A factory in the Sihwa Industrial Complex with 21 foreign workers is hiring replacements for 12 of them who must leave by Dec. 13.

Most of the foreign workers arrived in Korea from China, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand or the Philippines as tourists and have jobs in dyeing, leather and plating factories.

Kotra Names Kim Ki-hwan New Chairman

*SK1211084993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0709 GMT
12 Nov 93*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)—Kim Ki-hwan, chairman of the Korea National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation (Kopec), was appointed chairman of the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (Kotra) on Friday.

Kim was born in Uisong-Kun, North Kyongsang Province, in 1932. He has a Ph.D. in economics from the University of California at Berkeley.

Previous positions include assistant professor at the University of California at Berkeley, president of the Korea Development Institute, head of the International Economic Policy Council, and director of Kopec.

Bank Estimates Third Quarter Growth at 6%

*SK1211122693 Seoul YONHAP in English 1014 GMT
12 Nov 93*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)—South Korea's third-quarter GNP (gross national product) growth is estimated at around 6 percent, higher than an earlier forecast, Kim Myong-ho, governor of the Bank of Korea, said on Friday.

"We expect the GNP growth in the July-September period would rise to the level of 6 percent thanks to the steady expansion of exports and brisk production and construction activities," the Central Bank chief said.

This means that barring unexpected aggravation of the economy in the fourth quarter, the South Korean economy would rise around 5 percent this year.

The economy grew 3.8 percent in the first half of the year—3.4 percent in the first quarter and 4.2 percent in the second quarter.

Last July the Central Bank foresaw a 5.7 percent GNP growth. Last month, however, it changed the original prediction and said the GNP would rise about 4 to 4.3 percent this year due to a setback caused by the introduction of the real name system and cool weather unfavorable to farming.

A senior researcher of the bank said it is premature to conclude that the economy has been on the full track of recovery.

Dacom Subsidiary To Explore Markets Overseas

*SK1211062793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0456 GMT
12 Nov 93*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)—Dacom [Data Communication] Corp. announced Thursday that it will form a wholly-owned subsidiary next month to explore overseas markets and develop projects to cope with changes in the international communications market.

Dacom International Co., which will be capitalized at 1 billion won (1.23 million U.S. dollars), is to take part in public global communications business and seek investment in communications work in Russia, China, Vietnam and Indonesia, a Dacom spokesman said.

Areas of interest that the new company may enter include international private telephone service, long-distance telephone, mobile telephone system, pager service and cable television networks.

Dacom Executive Director Kwak Chi-yong will be president of Dacom International.

Burma

Myo Nyunt on Guard Against 'Destructive Forces'

BK1311153293 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1330 GMT 13 Nov 93

[Excerpts] A closing ceremony of special refresher course No. 1 for officers from the General Administration Department of the Home Ministry was held at Ohndaw Hall of the Institute of Public Service in Hlegu, Yangon [Rangoon] Division at 0845 this morning. Lieutenant General Myo Nyunt, member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, minister of religious affairs, and acting home minister, attended and delivered a closing speech. After the speech, he presented awards to the outstanding trainees and also handed certificates to the trainees. [passage omitted]

In his speech he said: The objectives of this training for General Administration Department officers, who are mainly responsible for the future administration of the nation, are to improve work quality; to allow the officers to carry out administrative work proficiently according to existing laws, rules, procedures, decrees, and directives; to allow the officers to carry out the work according to the changing political and economic situations; and to allow the officers to get used to the planning areas of the future administrative mechanism because the state is implementing the multiparty democratic system. The country now is heading for a year of political stability and economic growth. Internal and external destructive forces, who are resentful and do not want to see political stability in the country and unity among the national races, are trying to sabotage these by employing political attacks and other means. Therefore, it is necessary to be aware of these destructive forces, and to find out and prevent them their sabotage in the respective regions. [passage omitted]

Khin Nyunt Holds Discussions With Wa Party

BK1211143293 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1330 GMT 12 Nov 93

[Text] Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, chairman of the Work Committee for Development of Border Areas and National Races [WCDBANC] and secretary-I of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, received (U Thaik Nyi Tun), Wa national leader from Special Region No. 2, Northern Shan State, and party at the Defense Services' guest house in Inya Road, Yangon [Rangoon] at 1630 this evening.

Colonel Kyaw Win, deputy director of the Directorate of Defense Services Intelligence; Lieutenant Colonel Thein Han, director general of the Office of the WCDBANC, and responsible personnel were present.

At the meeting, matters discussed concerned agriculture, livestock breeding, education, health, building of roads and bridges, exploration of minerals, measures related to regional development, activities for prevention and

eradication of narcotics, and regional security. Secretary-I Lt. Gen. Khin Nyunt coordinated on the matters raised at the meeting. The meeting ended at 1800 in the evening.

BBC: KIO Leader Hospitalized; Talks Continue

BK1311093893 London BBC in Burmese to Burma
1345 GMT 12 Nov 93

[From the "Current International Affairs" program]

[Text] It has been learned from a source along the Thai-Burma border that Brang Seng, chairman of the Kachin Independence Organization or the KIO, which is one of the ethnic rebel groups, is receiving treatment for his illness. The cause of his illness was not revealed, but it has been learned that he is now unable to fulfill his responsibilities. Some speculation is that Brang Seng's illness indicates a probable disagreement among the Kachin factions, during the peace talks with the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], may have emerged. Larry Jagen reports on the matter:

[Begin Jagen recording] Dear listeners: It has been learned that Kachin Leader Brang Seng has been hospitalized for a severe heart disease. An official Kachin spokesperson also acknowledged that he is receiving treatment. The ethnic movements in Burma and other sources said they knew that Brang Seng is severely ill, but they could not confirm the nature of his treatment. However, it is certain that Brang Seng's illness is not life threatening.

The KIO is concerned about Brang Seng's health because it is holding peace talks with representatives of the Burmese Government. It is believed that the talks being held in Myitkyina, Kachin State, have reached an important stage. According to an opposition source, a meeting will be held soon to finalize the official cease-fire agreement. The informal cease-fire between the Kachin and Burmese troops has been in effect for more than a year now. Many in the opposition believe that Kachin's movement is designed to crush the ethnic movements and that the Kachin has become part of the Burmese troops. The Kachin is the most prominent group to hold peace talks with the Burmese Government. The Kachin says its peace talks with the SLORC is to ensure a nationwide cease-fire. According the Kachin source, the talks with the SLORC are progressing, and Brang Seng's health will not affect the ongoing talks.

Although there is disharmony among the ethnic groups, which are fighting the Burmese Government, for holding talks with the Kachin, there is a strong sign that some of these ethnic groups are striving to hold their own talks with the Burmese Government. Actually, there is also a possibility that these ethnic groups might make a united approach to the SLORC. [end recording]

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**Malaysia****Minister Denies Brazil's Charge of Dumping**

BK1411132493 Hong Kong AFP in English 1102 GMT 14 Nov 93

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 14 (AFP)—Malaysia has denied Brazilian traders' allegations it has sold at unfairly low prices aluminium powder used for making missiles in Brazil, news reports said Sunday.

Malaysia is not an aluminium producer, Primary Industries Minister Lim Keng Yaik was quoted by newspapers as saying.

Lim's statement followed reports that Brazilian authorities were investigating Malaysia's sale of aluminium powder, used for manufacturing ammunition, at between 1,200 U.S. dollars and 1,300 U.S. dollars per tonne compared with 1,700 U.S. dollars per tonne for Brazilian material.

The probe came in the wake of allegations by the Brazilian Aluminium Association that Malaysia was dumping aluminium powder there.

"As far as we are concerned, we do not even produce aluminium," Lim said.

Malaysia is among the world's leading producers of tin, rubber, and palm oil and several other agro-based commodities.

Malaysian traders, he said, could have bought the metal from another country for resale to Brazil but such re-exports would not be processed through his ministry and he would not learn of them.

Singapore**Prime Minister To Attend APEC Meeting**

BK141114093 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1100 GMT 14 Nov 93

[Text] Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong will be attending the informal APEC [Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation] conference from Wednesday to next Sunday. The conference will be hosted by President Clinton. The leaders are expected to exchange views on economic opportunities and challenges in the Asia-Pacific region as well as on global economic development.

Trade and Industry Minister S. Dhanabalan and Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng will also be in Seattle to attend the fifth APEC ministerial meeting. On the agenda are the Uruguay Round trade talks, regional issues, and economic cooperation initiatives among APEC members.

The Prime Minister's Office said after the conference Mr. Goh will be on leave till the end of the month and he will return to Singapore on 1 December. In his absence, the deputy prime minister, Brigadier General Lee Hsien Loong, will be acting prime minister.

Dutch Minister on APEC, U.S. GATT Role

BK1311141093 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 13 Nov 93 p 48

[Text] Asian countries can use next week's Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum to urge the United States to play a more active role in concluding the stalled Uruguay Round of world trade talks, the visiting Dutch Foreign Trade Minister said.

Ms Yvonne Van Rooy said at a press conference yesterday that she was confident an agreement on world trade liberalisation would be reached by its mid-December deadline. She said she hoped the 15-member APEC meeting in Seattle would see member countries, "especially Asia, stimulate the U.S. to play a constructive role" on GATT (General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs). But, she said, Asia should avoid turning APEC into a trade bloc of its own that would exclude Europe.

"It would be very much to Asia's interest to keep their doors open to both sides—West and East," she said.

Ms Van Rooy, here for a two-day visit, cited U.S. reluctance to reduce high tariffs and Japanese hesitancy to ease restrictions on rice imports as major obstacles to the pact. In her view, the EC would not re-open negotiations on the Blair House accord on agriculture as rumoured.

Before leaving Singapore yesterday, the Dutch minister called on Minister for Trade and Industry Mr S Dhanabalan to discuss opportunities for improving bilateral trade. She also met the Dutch business community numbering some 204 companies.

Singapore's exports to the Netherlands totalled S\$ [Singapore dollars] 1.98 billion, up 8 percent from the same period last year while Dutch exports to Singapore rose 12 percent to S\$789.8 million.

Editorial Urges Peace Between U.S., China

BK1311130693 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 13 Nov 93 p 34

[Editorial: "Make Peace With China"]

[Text] The meeting in Seattle next week between the Chinese leader Jiang Zemin and President Bill Clinton will be an important one and the first in nearly five years between the heads of state of the two estranged countries. Either way, it could be a turning point in their relations. A more mature dialogue is needed but this will not be possible unless the Clinton administration abandons its unrealistic, short-sighted and overbearing policies towards China. Enmeshing trade issues with other

problems has created a messy situation. Trade should, in any case, be delinked with extraneous issues. As for the human rights question, the United States has pursued such interests unevenly, targeting some countries more than the others. This has not helped, raising the suspicion that the issue camouflages a hidden agenda, which is to damage China's future prospects.

At any rate, U.S. policy towards China on human rights and democracy ignores or overlooks the prosperity, which has come from bold economic reforms, that has already brought some tangible political changes. Continuing growth and modernisation of the Chinese economy are bound to bring more changes. At a time when economic reforms have weakened the power of the centre, and managing some of the effects of rapid change calls for shoring up of central control, the Chinese leadership can hardly be expected to open up politically in the way the Clinton administration expects it to.

There are certain realities of power and political imperatives that the United States should take into account fully in its dealings with the Chinese leadership. China is one of the five permanent members of the United Nations' Security Council and has thus regarded itself as a recognised power not to be dictated to. It also sees itself as being well on its way to becoming an economic giant. The United States may be the only superpower left in the world after the Soviet collapse, but the significance of its pre-eminent status has diminished. Its capacity for global involvement has eroded, while new threats to international peace and stability have arisen which the United States will not be able to manage without the cooperation of other powers. Since China is a growing power, its cooperation will become even more important in future.

In the Asia-Pacific region, the United States will cease to be the only leading power, with China's emergence. This means that the future of this region will be shaped increasingly by the kind of relations that exists between these two countries. While cooperation will ensure that Asia-Pacific becomes the world's economic centre of gravity, rivalry and conflict will de-stabilize the entire region spelling disaster. Another important reality is that the U.S. economy will benefit enormously from China's growth and its fast-expanding market. The huge size of the Chinese market, as the purchasing power of its people increases, will provide the United States with export opportunities which will help reduce unemployment at home. Even if the U.S. economy recovers from recession eventually, export opportunities in China will outstrip domestic demand. Job-creation at home will continue to depend more on exports, as in Europe.

President Clinton should therefore correct his administration's short-sightedness and focus on economic and strategic interests that are of long-term significance. A China that acts responsibly and helps maintain regional and international stability should be a central objective. This is achievable and far more important than the obsessive pursuit of Western-style human rights and democracy. The issue of political reform should be

placed in its proper perspective. Clearly, much is at stake. Sino-U.S. relations must be set right in Seattle next week.

Cambodia

Sihanouk in Hospital Until 'May or June'

BK1411145893 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 14 Nov 93

[Communique issued by King Sihanouk's personal secretary Troeung Meali in Beijing on 7 November]

[Text] To satisfy the concerns of the compatriots and foreigners alike who have sent many letters to his majesty the king of Cambodia inquiring about his health, the medical treatment that he must undergo, and the date he will return to Cambodia, we are authorized by his majesty to issue the following communique:

1. After surgery to remove the [words indistinct] tumor located near his anus, his majesty will have to undergo a lengthy medical treatment in the form of six chemotherapy sessions, possibly followed by radiotherapy aimed at [words indistinct] that has caused his majesty great pain.
2. The eminent doctors from the PRC in charge of treating our king are all highly qualified and incomparably loyal. The methods of treatment and medicine used to treat and cure our king are the best methods and medicine and are of the highest international standards. Proven traditional Chinese medicines are also being used in the therapy to cure our king.
3. His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk Varaman might return to Cambodia in May or June 1994 to serve actively [words indistinct] the religion, nation, and people of Cambodia.
4. His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk Varaman has been resting and will rest in the Central Government Hospital in Beijing until the end of his chemotherapy and radiotherapy; that is, until May or June 1994.

Our august king constantly misses his sacred motherland, his beloved people, and the venerated supreme patriarchs. The king must undergo a lengthy medical treatment, because this is the only way he can live longer, or a few more years, in order to serve the country, religion, and people of Cambodia.

[Dated] Beijing, 7 November 1993

[Signed] Troeung Meali

Ranariddh Speaks at National Day Parade

BK1211072193

[Editorial Report] Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 11 November carries a 15-minute recording of an address

by First Prime Minister Norodom Ranariddh at a military parade in front of the Royal Palace in Phnom Penh on 9 November to mark the 40th anniversary of Cambodian independence.

Ranariddh begins by extending greetings to everyone present and praises King Norodom Sihanouk's efforts to bring peace to Cambodia. He thanks disabled and convalescing soldiers and their families for their sacrifices on behalf of the nation. He also thanks foreign governments and delegations for their contributions and assistance to the Cambodian peace process. Ranariddh recalls the major events leading to the promulgation of the new constitution, highlighting the leadership of King Sihanouk.

Ranariddh then praises the sacrifices and efforts of the Khmer Royal Armed Forces, or KRAF, saying:

"As KRAF co-commander-in-chief, and on behalf of the KRAF General Staff, I issue this order:

"1. The spirit of loyalty and love for the nation, our religion, and the king should be consolidated. Be ready to sacrifice your life courageously and valiantly to defeat all of the enemy's maneuvers and activities. In the immediate future, cooperate with the local authorities and the people.

"I appeal to the Khmer Rouge group immediately to stop killing its fellow Cambodians and destroying its own nation. I call on this group to return to society and to the nation.

"2. Solidarity, firm discipline, hard work, and vocational and technical studies should be consolidated and intensified. This is the finest way to build the KRAF into an orderly and powerful force possessing modern technology.

"3. Military officers at all levels should be examples for their men. They should love their troops and pay attention to the material and moral lifestyles of the men under their command. They should vigorously promote production and rigorously practice thrift.

"4. The sentiments of affection and assistance to the people should be increased in every sector to build firm and strong villages and communes. Firmly continue to improve on the tradition of the people being the masters."

Ranariddh concludes by calling on the officers and men to show courage and always move forward. The address ends with loud applause.

Chea Sim Receives North Korean Premier

BK1511084093 Phnom Penh AKP in English 0959 GMT 13 Nov 93

[Text] Phnom Penh AKP November 13—North Korean President Kang Song-san met in Phnom Penh Friday with acting head of state and National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim.

During talks, Kang Song-san appreciated the development in Cambodia, including the adoption of the constitution and the political platform of the royal government which he said was the great success of the Cambodian people.

The North Korean Prime Minister also expressed his conviction that Cambodia would be quickly reconstructed and developed.

"The role of the National Assembly is very important, but it has to play for the national interest," Kang said.

He also informed Chea Sim of the development in North Korea under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il-song, and of the efforts for a re-unification in Korean Peninsula by peaceful means.

For his part, Samdech Chea Sim said the Kingdom of Cambodia always considered North Korea a great friend of the Cambodian people and praised all-sided achievements recorded by the Korean people.

From now on, the two governments will strengthen and develop their relations of friendship, and cooperation between the two legislative bodies will also be strengthened, Chea Sim said.

The North Korean delegation concludes its visit today after a week-long stay in Cambodia, where it made several tours to various parts of the country.

Sirivut Says Thai Diplomat To Be Accredited

BK1211073593 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Nov 93

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] His Excellency [H.E.] Sunai Bunyasiriphan, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand to the Kingdom of Cambodia, on the afternoon of 11 November paid a courtesy visit and bade farewell to Prince Norodom Sirivut, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, on the termination of his mission in the Cambodian kingdom. The prince profoundly thanked the ambassador and highly valued his efforts in reinforcing the bonds of friendship between the two kingdoms during his mission in the Kingdom of Cambodia for nearly two years. Prince Norodom Sirivut said he considered H.E. Bunyasiriphan an important witness to the process of seeking peace and holding general, democratic elections in Cambodia.

The prince deputy prime minister added that in order to further reinforce and expand the two countries' relations of friendship, the Royal Government of Cambodia will accredit an ambassador to the Kingdom of Thailand in the near future.

VGNUFC: Sihanouk Sends Thanks to Khieu Samphan

BK1211010993 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Nov 93

["Message of Thanks" from King Norodom Sihanouk to Khieu Samphan, chairman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea; dated 10 November—read by announcer]

[Text] To His Excellency Khieu Samphan, chairman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK].

Highly esteemed Your Excellency: I and my wife have received your 8 November 1993 message expressing your delight in participating with our entire people and both of us in commemorating our 40th national independence day and wishing me a speedy recovery.

I and my wife would like to thank you and your aides profoundly for the message.

Your Excellency and your aides in the PDK, please accept our deepest cordial and affectionate regards.

[Dated] 10 November 1993

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

VGNUFC Reports Uprising in Preah Vihear

BK1511010893 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Nov 93

[Text] On 8 November, 6,000 people in Kulen Khang Cheung, Kulen Khang Tbong, and (Phnum Penh) Communes in Kulen District, Preah Vihear Province, revolted and dismantled the commune and district authority structure that has mistreated them for 14 years. In particular, these authorities have incessantly plundered and robbed land, cattle, paddy, and rice and have burned people's houses. This has caused the people to live in great hardship.

The 6,000 compatriots attacked and took back their land, cattle, paddy, and rice that had been robbed. These compatriots dismantled the puppet state authorities of the communist Vietnamese. Furthermore, compatriot Cambodian soldiers also cooperated with the people in dismantling the puppet state authority of the communist Vietnamese.

This event shows that our people, who have been suffering for 13 or 14 years under the puppet state authority of the communist Vietnamese, can no longer take it and are revolting against this authority. Residents in Kulen District, like those in all of Preah Vihear Province and the Cambodian people nationwide, voted for National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia [FUNCINPEC] in order to end the puppet state authority of the communist Vietnamese which has been mistreating people for 13 or 14 years. However, from 25 to 28 October, this puppet state

authority staged a legal and fascist coup to fully restore the puppet state authority of the communist Vietnamese the way it was before the election. For this reason, the people in Kulen District have revolted to dismantle the state authority of the communist Vietnamese.

Revolts similar to the one undertaken by the people in Kulen District have also taken place in Svay Leu, Chikreng, Sot Nikom, Stoung, and Puok Districts.

Indonesia

Minister Closes NAM Population Conference

BK1411081593 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 13 Nov 93

[Text] Haryono Suyono, minister of state for population and head of the national family planning board, closed a conference of Nonaligned Movement [NAM] ministers of population affairs which ended in Denpasar this evening. Here is a report from Angarawati, RRI's [Radio Republik of Indonesia] correspondent in Denpasar.

[Begin Angarawati recording] After meeting for two days in Nusa Dua, Bali, NAM ministers for population affairs unanimously agreed to produce three documents on several areas of collaboration in the fields of population and family planning within the framework of South-South cooperation. The document also made recommendations for the international conference on population and development to be held in Cairo in September 1994. Another document produced was the Denpasar Declaration on population and development.

During the last few minutes prior to the closing ceremony, the Palestinian representatives demanded a slight change in the Denpasar Declaration. However, after some negotiations, a consensus on the issue was finally reached. The three documents will be presented to the United Nations secretary general for reference at the international conference on population and development in Cairo. This is a contribution by several developing countries toward the formulation of a declaration on the population issue.

The documents that were issued at the end of the ministerial level meeting also reflected the views of several developing countries concerning overpopulation issues and family planning programs, whereby the role of family members is related to efforts to make national development a success. This is because family members, if they are well brought up, can become reliable human resources.

The majority of members attending the conference feel that President Suharto's keynote address at the opening ceremony provided a philosophy for determining the policy on population and development.

In efforts to further enhance South-South cooperation, several notes of agreements on cooperation and bilateral meetings between NAM members countries and between

NAM member countries and guest countries attending the conference were signed in Bali. [end recording]

Dailies on Suharto's Presence at APEC

BK1311081593 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 13 Nov 93

[From the press review]

[Text] SUARA KARYA feels that President Suharto's presence at the upcoming informal meeting of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, APEC, 17-20 November in Seattle is very significant. Theoretically, cooperation among the 15 member countries within the framework of APEC will lend support to the promotion of North-South cooperation.

According to the daily, in view of the fact that President Suharto is also the current chairman of the Nonalignment Movement [NAM], his presence at the APEC meeting is very meaningful. This is because at the NAM summit in Jakarta last year, participants also stressed the need to further promote North-South cooperation based on the principle of a mutually beneficial partnership.

The daily also underlines part of President Suharto's speech at the opening of the Asia-Pacific and new world order international conference on Indonesia in Paris last August. He stressed that APEC has great potential to spearhead the mobility of the world economy.

Speaking in a similar tone, BERITA YUDHA newspaper believes that the presence of President Suharto at the APEC meeting in Seattle will enhance the continuity of economic cooperation among countries in the Asia-Pacific region which, so far, has not been steady.

BERITA YUDHA says that Indonesia, which receives much praise from other countries for its achievement in economic development, is also outstanding in its international diplomacy role. This is seen in its efforts to seek a comprehensive peace solution to the Cambodian conflict, and the leadership role it plays in the Asia-Pacific region. According to the daily, President Suharto always stresses the significance of cooperation that is mutually beneficial in each discussion that he has held with foreign leaders. We are confident that he will participate actively at the upcoming APEC meeting in Seattle.

Military Disowns Statement on Golkar Congress

BK1211100793 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 1 Nov 93 p 8

[Text] The Indonesian Armed Forces denied Saturday that a statement made by a member of its faction in the House of People's Representatives (DPR) recently reflected its view about the outcome of the recent Golkar (Functional Group) National Congress.

Head of the Armed Forces Information Centre Brig. Gen. Syarwan Hamid told a press conference the statement by R.K. Sembiring, an MP representing the armed

forces, "is not the view of the armed forces and its related organisations but his own private opinion."

Hamid was referring to an interview Sembiring had given to a Jakarta newspaper about the election of Harmoko to the post of Golkar chairman at the recent Golkar National Congress and the issue of succession in the national leadership.

Sembiring's views in the interview were picked up by REUTERS and later by other domestic media.

The armed forces fully supports the results of the recent Golkar National Congress and cherishes the hope that the new team at Golkar's top will be able to improve the quality of the group's dedication to the achievement of the nation's goals, Hamid said.

Speaking on behalf of the Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Gen. Feisal Tanjung, Hamid said the armed forces was playing its role as a sociopolitical group with the purpose of strengthening the system of Pancasila Democracy.

"All thinking, attitudes, and actions of the armed forces as a sociopolitical group are always guided by and aim at strengthening the system of Pancasila Democracy," he said.

Laos

Assembly Delegation Returns From Vietnam

BK1511052093 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 15 Nov 93

[Text] Yesterday, a high-level delegation of the National Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Saman Vi-gnaket, chairman of the National Assembly, returned to Vientiane after ending its seven-day visit to the SRV.

Activities of Thai Princess Reported 12-13 Nov

Continues Visit to Laksao

BK1311073393 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0500 GMT 13 Nov 93

[Text] Her Royal Highness [HRH] Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon of the Kingdom of Thailand continued her visit to Laksao for the third day yesterday.

At 0930 yesterday, HRH the princess went by motorcade to Laksao senior high school to observe local handicrafts made by school students and local residents. At 1030, she visited patients at Laksao Hospital and observed the duties of the hospital medical staff. At 1120, she flew by helicopter to the Nakai plain in Khammouane Province. Upon her arrival, she was welcomed by Inpong Khai-gnavong, governor of Khammouane Province. At noon, HRH the princess took in the scenic beauty of the Papek botanical forest reserve which is a refuge for a variety of wild plants and fauna. In the afternoon and evening of

the same day, HRH the princess spent the night at a temporary guest lodging in the jungles and attended a bonfire art performance at her leisure.

On Saturday, 13 November, HRH the princess is scheduled to fly by helicopter to a Thakhek District town in Khammouane Province where she will visit several tourist attractions, such as the waterfall and the Tham Nang-en cave and to pay homage to the Sikhottaboun temple pagoda. Afterwards, Khammouane provincial Governor Inpong Khai-gnavong and Thakhek residents will hold a traditional Lao Basi blessing ceremony for the royal visitor. In the evening, HRH the princess will attend a dinner reception hosted by the Khammouane provincial governor and watch and participate in an art performance.

Further on Tour of Khammouane

BK1311140593 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 13 Nov 93

[Text] The visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] by Her Royal Highness [HRH] Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon of the Kingdom of Thailand entered its fifth day on 13 November.

At 0830 today, HRH the princess flew from Laksao, Khamkeut District, Bolikhamsai Province, by helicopter to continue her journey to Khammouane Province.

At 0855, HRH the princess arrived at the airfield of Khammouane Province where she was welcomed by Inpong Khai-gnavong, governor of Khammouane Province, and the leadership of the province as well as a large number of cadres, state employees, workers, and people of the Khammouane municipal area. She left the airfield by motorcade for Tham Nang-en to visit a cave and scenic places in the area. After her visit and lunch, HRH the princess returned to her residence at the Khammouane provincial hotel. She left the hotel by motorcade at 1500 to pay respect to the Sikhottaboun pagoda and toured the Thakhek district town before returning to the hotel again.

Khammouane Provincial Governor Inpong Khai-gnavong will host a dinner reception this evening in honor of the royal visitor at the Phou Doi Hotel, where a performance will be performed by a local dance troupe to entertain the royal guest.

Thai Princess Ends Visit

BK1511051493 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 15 Nov 93

[Text] After a six-day private visit to Laos, Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon of the Kingdom of Thailand left Khammouane Province for home yesterday by a special helicopter of the Royal Thai Air Force.

Provincial Delegation Visits Southern PRC

BK1411081893 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Nov 93

[Text] From 8 to 10 November, a delegation of four northern provinces composed of Kouan Keomani, governor of Luang Namtha Province; Mai-en, governor of Phong Saly Province; Khamsai, deputy governor of Bokeo Province; and Boualoi Vannason, head of the foreign relations office of Oudomsai Province; paid a friendly visit to Simao Subprovince in Yunnan Province of the PRC at the invitation of Liu Zichen, chairman of the local administration of Simao Subprovince.

During the visit, the Lao delegation exchanged views with its Chinese counterpart on economic cooperation, for example in the fields of trade, agriculture, hydroelectricity, tourism industry, and communications. Luang Namtha Province has already established cooperation with Simao Subprovince in conducting soil research in Luang Namtha and Sing Districts, surveying a project to build a small hydroelectric facility in Na-le District, building a brick factory and setting up a sale branch in Luang Namtha Province. The delegation also attended the celebration marking the first founding anniversary of the subprovince and visited a number of economic and cultural establishments.

Philippines

Reportage on Ramos Visit to United States

Holds News Conference 10 Nov

BK1211094193 Quezon City Radio Filipinas in English 0230 GMT 12 Nov 93

[News conference by President Fidel Ramos with unidentified reporters after a speech at a luncheon meeting of the World Affairs Council, Asia Foundation, and the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco on 10 November titled: "A Global Alliance for Democracy: America's Role"; boldface passage in Tagalog—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Reporter] It was informed that the Asian trade with the United States will be negatively affected. **The question is: What is the Philippine Government's impression on the North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA]? If you might recall, there is also the ASEAN Free Trade Area or AFTA.**

[Ramos] First, speaking for the Philippines, I do believe that there are large areas of complementarities between NAFTA and the agreement that we have entered into with our brother nations in Asia, and this is called AFTA, which seeks to the lowering of tariffs down to not more than 5 percent within a period of 15 years starting in January 1993. Except for specific products such as sugar and garments that might be affected by arrangements for those products within NAFTA, this, you know, brings difficulty on the part of the Philippines should

NAFTA be promulgated. But, we are together with the objectives of NAFTA, which is to open up trade all over.

I cannot speak for the rest of the countries of Asia and Pacific, but that which I just have told you in regard to AFTA and NAFTA is the common position of the member countries of ASEAN. [applause]

[Reporter] Do you believe that the Philippines can catch up with its southeastern Asian neighbors? What would it take to do this, and is there a timetable?

[Ramos] In answer to the first question, yes we can, and this is our symbol. [applause]

What would it take to get there? Well, there are many things that have to be done, but we have started doing them, and some things have already been done.

First of all, enhancing our stability in terms not only of coping or neutralizing the internal dissensions in our society, that is being done because we are very much into a peace process with the three major armed groups that fought the state. We are also giving even ordinary Filipinos a greater opportunity to participate in decision-making in our society as well as the benefits from the fruits of our efforts. This is what we call our program of people empowerment. In so doing, we allow the ordinary families and household to also become efficient production units, and as you may recall, this is how Japan started right after World War II, and even up to now, more than 50 percent of her [Japanese] gross national product comes out of the small and medium enterprises. So, we have a main track in that direction. And also making sure that the infrastructure, especially power that has remained inadequate or defective in the past is now being upgraded.

We have promised the residents of Manila and the major island of Luzon that there will be no more brownouts by Christmas this year. [applause] And I can tell you that we are on track and for all other consumers, big and small in Luzon, we will have adequate power supply by the middle of 1994. For other infrastructures, especially roads and the railroad, shipping, and other kinds of transportation, we have a program under the build, operate and transfer or BOT and similar schemes now authorized under our laws to speed up these programs and we invite all of you, the ladies and gentlemen of San Francisco, California, to take part in this program which should be profitable both for you and for the Philippines.

We're also now into a program of protecting our environment. The Philippines is one of the earliest, I think, we're the first in Asia to put up a national program to implement what is called Agenda 21, which is the program of action that came out of the Rio Summit of June 1992. And lastly, we are streamlining our bureaucracy so that there'll be more efficiency, less time lost, and less graft and corruption. The end product of all of these efforts will be our own global competitiveness in the Philippines. We have a special program for the years

1993 to 1998 which we call our Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan. But this is set in the greater context of what we call Philippines 2000 because it includes all of the reform initiatives and leveling of the playing field in business enterprise that we are very much into now.

In any case, we foresee that the Philippines will be joining the ranks of the newly industrializing countries by the year 2000. Don't forget, the year 2000 is the year of the dragon, and I happened to be born during the year of the dragon also. [applause].

[Reporter] Could you describe to us the current Philippine-U.S. defense and mutual security relationship now that the U.S. bases have been closed. What are the plans for those bases now?

[Ramos] Many people do not anymore remember that there is an existing security treaty between the Philippines and United States, and this is the Mutual Defense Treaty of 1951. This was ratified by the U.S. Senate in early 1952 and likewise by the Philippine Senate in early 1952. And the treaty came into force in August 1952 with the exchange by the two governments of the instruments of ratification. And that still is in force up to now. In fact, right now there is a big exercise going on in the Philippines with the biggest number of U.S. ground troops ever together with Philippine Air Force, naval, and ground forces. This is the exercise Balikatan or shoulder-to-shoulder exercises which is now into its 12th year.

Under our Mutual Defense Treaty, there is a council of ministers headed by our secretary of foreign affairs and by the secretary of state on the part of the U.S. represented in the Philippines by the U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, and under that is a Philippine-U.S. defense board headed by the chief of staff of the Philippine Armed Forces and the commander-in-chief of the Pacific, or CINCPAC. This council and this board work regularly to deal with matters of general interest such as training exercises among our Armed Forces to test the inter-operability of units, as well as cross-training in various kinds of newly developed equipment and techniques. Your soldiers over there now who come from Alaska and Okinawa mostly, from the 6th Infantry Division and the 6th Special Forces Group are learning how to survive on snakes, rats, lizards in the Philippine jungle. On the other side of the training program, our people are learning how to fire your automatic 20 caliber machine gun which is something new to us, etc. etc. So, there's a lot of rapport that exists between our two Armed Forces, not only because of this training program, but also because of other programs at the higher level especially in the exchange of visits and educational opportunities among the more senior officers. I surely foresee that this cooperation in defense and security concerns will continue under the Mutual Defense Treaty of 1951.

What are our plans for Subic and Clark? They are being converted into civilian facilities and investment opportunities, and the chairman of the Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority is here, former Olongapo Mayor Dick Gordon. Dick, will you kindly take a bow. [applause] For Clark, we foresee that to become in the very near future the new international airport to service the greater Manila area and Central Luzon and right now there are many activities taking place there, such as the coming in of pharmaceuticals, jewelry training facilities, garments, textiles, of course tourism, hotel business, casino business, tourist resorts. But the big thing in Clark very soon will be its return to aviation, especially civil aviation activities. Now, please come and invest in Clark and Subic. [applause]

[Reporter] How did the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and other countries feel about your increasingly powerful neighbor China? Is there concern about the Chinese nuclear threat for example? What about China's growing [words indistinct]?

[Ramos] There is, of course, a continuing concern and it's a very strong one in all of ASEAN in regard to the maintenance of stability, security, and peace and order in all of Asia and the Pacific. But, as I mentioned in my speech, our region has enjoyed a very long era of peace and stability. Certainly, this is due in a very large measure to the ability of the countries therein and this includes the United States to resolve conflicts, neutralize flashpoints, and take care of limited trust pacts through the peaceful resolution of these conflicts. We would be very concerned of a resurgent China that would be unduly building up her military forces. But as far as we in the Philippines are concerned, we do not see this development taking place at this time. Do they have a blue-water navy or do they have a brown-water navy? I do believe that the naval force that is being developed now and this was explained to me when we visited the People's Republic of China in April that this was part of their modernization program for self-defense. I don't see any big, capital [as heard] ships out there. I support that a country as big and as now economically powerful as the People's Republic of China that they're entitled to have a highly efficient navy.

[Reporter] The Philippines joined America in Vietnam during the Vietnam war. Now the U.S. considers normalizing its relationship with Vietnam. What is the relationship between the Philippines and Vietnam?

[Ramos] The relationship of the Philippines and Vietnam has always been better than the relationship between the United States and Vietnam. In the first place, we participated in the Vietnam War during the years 1964 to 1971 in a civic action role. We were not there as combat forces.

We started sending what we called the Philippine contingent in 1964-1965, and this consisted of doctors, nurses, and consultants in community development. And then the big units came, and these were mainly

engineering battalions supported by infantry units and still had a strong medical and civic action component. We have continued to help Vietnam by hosting two large refugee centers, one in Palawan and another one in Morong, Bataan. The total number of Indochinese refugees that have passed these UN-processing centers number after the many years that they have been with us some 400,000 already. The Philippines is the last state before the refugees are distributed to their new host countries. [passage omitted]

Ramos Meets Investors in New York

BK1511055293 *Quezon City Radio Filipinas in English*
0230 GMT 15 Nov 93

[Text] President Fidel Ramos is optimistic that more U.S. investors and businessmen will do business in the Philippines. The president met with officials of four more American firms in New York City. Following a meeting with Philippine Government officials, Pepsico is planning a \$15 million expansion of its facilities in the Philippines. Meanwhile, ITMT [expansion unknown] President Joseph Nacio announced plans to develop a teleconference technology in the Philippines, a joint venture with PLDT [Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company]. PLDT President Antonio Cojuangco said the system will be tested in a five-city teleconference hook-up by 16 November.

Still in New York City, President Ramos witnessed the signing of \$1.15 million seismic oil exploration in southeastern Palawan between Occidental Petroleum and Basic Petroleum in South China [Sea]. Occidental Petroleum has a total commitment worth \$64 million for oil exploration projects in the Philippines.

Government Rejects Latest Westinghouse Demand

BK1311105893 *Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English* 9 Nov 93 p 9

[Text] Energy Secretary Delfin Lazaro yesterday rejected the demand of Westinghouse for the government to persuade Filipino workers of the Bataan nuclear power plant to drop their claims for unpaid wages and other benefits.

Lazaro, chair of the Presidential Committee on the Bataan Nuclear Power Plant [PC-BNPP], said the demand was "personally unacceptable" to him and should be excluded from the agenda of the negotiations for a compromise agreement.

The government panel has sought for the postponement of the negotiation for 26 November because of the differences between the two panels.

Lazaro will leave for the United States today as part of the President Ramos party during the two-week working visit. Solicitor General Raul Goco, the panel's chief counsel, will attend the pre-trial conference of the government's lawsuits against Westinghouse in Geneva.

Lazaro said he will recommend to the PC-BNPP panel the unanimous rejection of the latest Westinghouse based on the advise of Mark Augenblick, the government's American counsel. [as published]

Westinghouse imposed the new condition during a meeting with the local panel late last month. It wanted the government to persuade the Filipino workers to drop claims of unpaid salary, including insurance benefits, before they sign the proposed compromise agreement.

Until yesterday, the exact amount of the workers' total claims remained unclear. "I know that the amount was in millions of pesos, but it is not really staggering," Lazaro said.

It also remained unclear if the government maintains a list of these workers who helped build the controversial plant from 1976 to 1985.

Lazaro said the government panel was also studying if it will concede to Westinghouse requests to place the compromise agreement under Pennsylvania laws, not those of the Philippines.

President Ramos had announced that he had approved in principle an agreement to drop all legal action against Westinghouse in exchange for two 100-megawatt generators worth \$49.5 million.

American Missionary Abducted by Six Gunmen

BK1511092993 Quezon City PTV-4 Television Network in Tagalog 0500 GMT 15 Nov 93

[Text] An American missionary was reportedly abducted by armed men in Sulu Province last night. The victim is Charles Walston, who is a Protestant missionary. Walston was forcibly taken away by six armed men at about 1930 in the village of Sintan, Pangutaran, Sulu. The foreign missionary was allegedly taken to the mainland at Jolo via a motorboat. The place where the missionary was kidnapped is infested with Muslim rebels, according to the authorities.

Communists Not Ready for 15 Nov Talks

BK1211070693 Quezon City PTV-4 Television Network in Tagalog 0500 GMT 12 Nov 93

[Text] Howard Dee, chief government negotiator with the National Democratic Front [NDF], has announced that the date of peace talks with the communists will be postponed from 15 November, as proposed by the government, to an unspecified date. This announcement was made in response to NDF spokesman Luis Jalandoni's request stated in a letter sent to the chief negotiator. Jalandoni said that he needs more time to hold consultations with the communist leaders based in the Philippines. As this developed, Howard Dee expressed confidence that the peace talks with the communists, to be held in Vietnam, will bring fruitful results to end the insurrection problem in the very near future.

Thailand

Challenge To Worker Deportation Continues

BK1511023993 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Nov 93 p B1

[Text] DIPLOMATIC efforts continue in a bid to reverse the decision by Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi to deport about 10,000 Thai workers from Libya. House committee on foreign affairs spokesman Sutham Saengprathum said yesterday. He is confident the matter will be satisfactorily resolved.

Sutham said the committee and representatives from the ministries of foreign affairs, interior and labour and social welfare and the National Security Council will meet this week to seek ways to ease the problem.

"The negotiations have to be conducted step by step, mainly through diplomacy. Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri and his deputy will certainly be capable of tackling the problem," he said.

Qadhafi called for the sacking of thousands of Thai workers shortly after Labour and Social Welfare Ministry officials closed several job placement agencies charged with operating without a licence and overcharging for their services.

Prasong said Libyan authorities have not yet officially informed the government of any dismissals.

Deputy Labour Minister Soemsak Karun yesterday denied earlier reports that the job placement agencies were closed as a result of pressure from the United States, which has demanded that Tripoli hand over two Libyans for trial for the December 1988 bombing of a Pan Am aircraft over Scotland, which killed 270 people. He said authorities have closed down about 40 companies—not three as reported.

The closures were the result of charges that they broke laws relating to the placement of Thai workers overseas, including overcharging and operating without a licence.

"The authorities did not close the job placement companies because they sent Thai workers to Libya, but because they did the job illegally," Soemsak said.

The reported moves to deport the Thais were the result of a misunderstanding, he said.

Libya would suffer from the decision more than Thailand because it is in urgent need of workers. He added that the ministry is studying the possibility of a public company or maybe a bank being responsible for Thai expatriates working overseas.

The United Nations Security Council has resolved to freeze Libyan assets abroad and ban the sale of some oil equipment from Dec 1, expanding an earlier embargo on air services, arms, military equipment and diplomatic contacts effective since April 1992.

Editorial Urges Solution

*BK1311151293 Bangkok NAEON in Thai 13 Nov 93
p 3*

[Editorial: "Thai Workers in Libya"]

[Text] Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi has announced that his country is ready to expel several thousands of Thai workers from Libya. He accused Thailand of cracking down on a job placement agency, which sent workers to Libya because Thailand was afraid of the United States, which claimed that a number of Thai workers were involved in a weapons plant project. After the announcement, 200 Thai workers returned home to Thailand from Libya. Someone said that this is the first batch of Thai workers expelled from Libya.

In fact, the 200 Thai workers were not expelled by Libya. They returned home for various reasons. Some of those workers returned home because their contracts were expired, and they did not want to get their contracts extended or their employers did not extend their contracts. Some workers returned home on a vacation and some did not want to go back to Libya over concerns for their safety if Libya is bombed by the United States.

The government, especially the Foreign Ministry and the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry, will have to pay special attention to the problem of Thai workers in Libya and find ways to solve it. They have to prepare measures to help the workers if they are expelled from Libya. We believe, however, that most of the Thai workers in Libya are called "unskilled workers" who are not specialized in any particular field. The Thai workers who are hired to dig the tunnel may even not know whether the tunnel will be used to channel waters or for other purposes. So, they should not be held responsible for working for Libya, which may go against others' feeling or opinions.

Importantly, several thousands of Thai workers in other fields should also not be held responsible for working in Libya. The Thai Government, especially the Foreign Ministry, should take action to reach an understanding with Libya and the United States. It is not necessary for us to side with any country, especially if there is any serious conflict between Libya and the United States. We have to try to remain neutral and not side with any country since Thailand is a member of the Nonaligned Movement. We hope that both Libya and the United States will understand us in this regard.

Deputy Premier 'Cautious' on APEC Proposal

*BK1311022893 Bangkok THE NATION in English
13 Nov 93 p B1*

[By Phitchaya Changson]

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak said that Thailand would take a "cautious" approach towards any proposal to change the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (Apec) grouping into a free trade area at the Apec Seattle meeting.

Speaking at Government House yesterday, Suphachai said Thailand views the wide disparity in the economic levels of Asia-Pacific nations as a major obstacle to transforming Apec into a free trade zone at the moment.

As head of the International Economic Affairs Policy Committee, Suphachai will accompany Prime Minister Chuan Likphai to the Apec leaders conference next week.

Suphachai said his committee yesterday drew up some preliminary approaches which Bangkok would take at the upcoming Apec meeting. He said if Apec was to become a free trade area, Asean would be left at a disadvantage in any bargaining over trade in both manufactured goods and agricultural products.

"Thailand's priority is the outcome of the Uruguay Round (of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Gatt), and we want to see a strengthening of the Gatt dispute settlement system, instead of replacing in with Apec," he said.

Washington has focused on how to liberalize trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific region at the Seattle meeting from Nov 17-20.

Suphachai said that Bangkok would support three points which are expected to be raised at Apec.

First, Thailand would agree with other Apec members to join forces in a bid to pressure other trading partners to lift barriers and offer market access in goods and services.

Second, Thailand will support the establishment of a committee on trade and investment, designed to set the direction of Apec in the face of a changing international economic structure. The committee will help facilitate trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific region.

And third, Thailand will urge the Apec members to further emphasize human resource development, as some developed members of Apec such as Japan are well-positioned to help developing nations improve their human resources.

Commentator Views Nation's APEC Position

*BK1511031593 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
15 Nov 93 p 24*

[by Peter Mytri Ungphakon in Seattle]

[Text] Proposals for regional trade liberalisation are likely to dominate this week's Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation group (APEC) meetings.

There is a tendency in some—but not all—quarters of the Thai Foreign Ministry to argue that Thailand does not need to say much about its position on these proposals. That way, the argument goes, the debate will be

waged by those with the more extreme positions: the United States and Australia in favour, and Malaysia against.

By keeping quiet, Thailand would offend no one, and because APEC decides by consensus, Thailand can remain satisfied that any movement toward a freer trade area will at best be slow.

The argument has its attractions. It is a position that treats friendship as the priority in diplomacy. But it is an unwise argument because real issues vital to Thailand's economic and ultimately political interests are at stake.

These issues, together with the particularly sensitive timing in international trade negotiations, mean that the Thai delegation, from Prime Minister Chuan Likphai down, must make its position known forcefully and publicly. Others in the Foreign Ministry do argue the more active position, but with an additional emphasis on ASEAN solidarity.

What exactly is at stake? The Americans say they are keeping an open mind about their own position during the meetings, and even whether President Bill Clinton will raise the question of regional trade liberalisation at the informal meeting of APEC leaders next Saturday. But the chances appear strong that he will try to sound out the views of the other leaders—difficulties with the North American Free Trade Agreement's fate in the House of Representatives on Wednesday notwithstanding.

In theory we may not know what transpires at the leaders' meeting. Mr Clinton insists that only the leaders and no one else will be allowed into the room. That would mean, for example, that Mr Chuan would be supported from side rooms by only one interpreter, probably Washington Ambassador Phiraphong Kasemsi, and an adviser, perhaps Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak.

The leaders are supposed to say nothing about the meeting. Dr Suphachai said last week that Mr Clinton was expected to meet journalists briefly halfway through the discussions in order to make a short statement containing consensus views. The objective is to allow leaders to make free, uninhibited comments without fear of public criticism. But it is a curious arrangement that does not do much for the leaders' public accountability.

Thailand and ASEAN have rightly insisted that this is not an appropriate moment to be discussing regionalism. If APEC wants to contribute to freer trade, all efforts at this vital stage should be concentrated on helping the Uruguay Round of global talks conclude by the December 15 deadline.

In this, APEC can contribute by making gestures that give assurance to and create confidence among all Uruguay Round participants, particularly the European Community.

This week's meetings in Seattle provide an opportunity for APEC's richer members to announce new concessions that would make an Uruguay Round deal more attractive for each other and for developing nations in particular.

Japan could, in this spirit, announce it will allow rice imports under normal circumstances, not only in emergencies. The United States could drop its opposition to the "cultural protectionism" France and other European countries give to the cinema and broadcasting. (Local programme quotas on Thai television would also come under the label.) And Washington could announce conditional on the rest of the Uruguay Round package being agreed—that it will support a GATT dispute-settlement process that prevents it from threatening to take the law into its own hands through its own Section 301.

The developing countries in APEC could also promise improved liberalisation commitments. But the world's economic leaders ought to follow GATT Director General Peter Sutherland's example by acknowledging that the developing countries have already made adequate commitments by accepting the current draft Uruguay Round agreement. Indeed, many have unilaterally liberalised trade during the seven years of the Uruguay Round.

If pressed to comment on regional liberalisation, Thailand and its ASEAN colleagues should not merely insist that the time is not right to discuss regionalism. Since the United States is currently most active in seeking an Asia Pacific Economic Community or free-trade area ASEAN and Thailand should counter-attack with a list of conditions that would make even discussing the idea worthwhile.

ASEAN should demand that since the United States is so keen on closer regional integration, it should demonstrate its good faith by tackling issues of interest to ASEAN members.

In Thailand's case, there should be at least four U.S. commitments: to stop subsidising rice; to negotiate bilateral textiles agreements with ASEAN exporters that allow a much faster expansion of quotas than the 6 percent currently used as a standard until textiles are liberalised globally under GATT; to resort only to GATT in trade disputes, dropping unilateral actions in favour of the internationally accepted, rules-based system; to apply the "international standards" of the draft Uruguay Round agreement when taking anti-dumping and antisubsidy actions.

Free and fair trade is not only about lowering tariff barriers. The United States is an unfair trader on all the above four points. There is no reason why Thailand should accept APEC economic integration if the United States is unwilling to improve its record on those issues.

With Siamese smiles on their faces if they like, during the friendly formai and informal chats Mr Chuan and his ministers should make this point absolutely clear. They

would be showing that there are important matters of principle involved, and that doubts about APEC regionalism are not merely quirky Malaysian fears of white domination.

Censure Motion Against Ministers Fails

BK1211152193 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 12 Nov 93

[Text] The House of Representatives convened a special meeting at 0315 today to vote on the opposition's no-confidence motion against two individual ministers following debates on 10 and 11 November.

The voting results are as follows: Interior Minister General Chawalit Yongchaiyut received 191 confidence votes and 164 no-confidence votes. Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon received 191 confidence votes and 167 no-confidence votes. The meeting adjourned at 0325 after the voting.

The Constitution stipulates that a no-confidence motion will be passed if the votes for it exceed half the number of all House members, or more than 180 of the total 360 House members. As a result, the opposition's no-confidence motion was dropped. The two ministers will continue to perform their duties. The coalition government has 193 votes in the House of Representatives and the opposition bloc commands 167 votes.

Consul Expects Increased Terrorism in South

BK1511021193 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Nov 93 p 7

[Text] Kota Baru, Malaysia—The Pattani United Liberation Organisation [PULO] might resort to more terrorism in the South to extort cash from villagers to run itself according to Thai consul Dusit Chanthasaen. PULO needed more members because its power was weakening owing to the resignation of core members. Only "young turks" group remained and the group was short of funds contributed by "some countries and organisations," he said yesterday.

His comments followed the arrest of a PULO member in Raman district, Yala province. Mr Dusit said PULO, whose members have identification cards, has small offices in towns in the countryside. Its members in Malaysia often ask Thais, especially those with criminal backgrounds, to join the group. He suggested that to solve insurgency problems in the South, the Government should prevent PULO from gaining more members.

In the long term, the Government should make people understand the problems in the South, especially that of language. Even highly educated people believed the Government was taking their profits.

Mr Dusit said he did not believe the Opposition's claim during the censure debate that PULO had held two

meetings in Kelantan state, Malaysia, before 34 schools in the South were set ablaze in August. Malaysia had never supported the group.

Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuwan, who was in Yala province to speak on cooperation among Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia, said the authorities in the five southernmost provinces should understand their local economy in order to promote investment in the area.

Vietnam

Minister Interviewed on President's PRC Visit

BK1511155593 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Nov 93

[Interview with Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam by station correspondent; place, date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Dear Comrade Minister: Could you please tell us about the main points of President Le Duc Anh's meeting with Chinese President Jiang Zemin and other Chinese party and state leaders during his visit to China?

[Nguyen Manh Cam] President Le Duc Anh visited China exactly two years after the Sino-Vietnamese summit that ushered in the official normalization of relations between the two countries. During this visit, in meetings between President Le Duc Anh and President Jiang Zemin—as well as in discussion between President Le Duc Anh and Qian Shi, chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress, and Premier Li Peng—the two sides held that during the past two years, relations between the two countries have been restored and developed in many domains. Both sides contended, however, that the development of bilateral relations is still slow and does not meet the aspirations of the two countries. As a result, both sides exchanged orientations for accelerating bilateral relations, especially economic relations. Both sides agreed that measures should be taken to accelerate economic cooperation in various forms, including joint ventures. Both sides contended that it is necessary to encourage corporations, enterprises, and localities to strengthen direct contacts and expand cooperation. Regarding trade relations, both sides contended that efforts should be made to increase the trade value between the two countries, while measures must be taken to restore order along the border and rearrange cross-border trade.

During the visit, President Le Duc Anh also visited a number of localities. During exchanges of views between leaders of the two sides, the Vietnamese delegation was briefed on important achievements made by China in its economic reform and open door policy. Both sides also discussed the possibility of expanding cooperation in various fields. I can say that this visit enabled both sides to find ways and means to accelerate bilateral economic and trade cooperation. Moreover, the Chinese leaders

also agreed to help Vietnam develop and upgrade a number of establishments built with China assistance in the past.

[Correspondent] Dear Comrade Minister, one of the most interesting issues is the border and territorial problem between the two countries. Could you elaborate on how this problem was addressed in the talks between President Le Duc Anh and the Chinese leaders?

[Nguyen Manh Cam] Regarding the border and territorial problem, including sea territory, both sides contended that the recent signing of an agreement by the two countries on general principles for resolving the border issue is a positive step. Both sides asserted that it is necessary to settle the remaining issues—issues related to land and sea borders—through negotiations in order to find a solution that meets the aspiration and interests of the two countries and establish peace, stability, and cooperation in the region.

[Correspondent] Could you evaluate the results of the official friendship visit to the PRC by President Le Duc Anh?

[Nguyen Manh Cam] As I just mentioned, this visit by President Le Duc Anh helped to strengthen mutual understanding between the two countries. On that basis, it is possible to accelerate further the development of relations between the two countries.

Of course, following the agreements in principle on various issues reached by the high-ranking officials, the important issue for the future, in my opinion, is the mutual effort to implement those agreements strictly and actively to help accelerate relations between the two countries. If both sides show goodwill, it will be possible to implement the agreements, and relations will develop to another step. This will meet the aspirations of people in the two countries as well as the world.

I would like to add that during the talks, the two sides agreed to increase regular exchanges between different departments and sectors, including at high levels. When there is a problem, the two sides will meet to find measures for a quick solution. I think that this will contribute to strengthening mutual understanding and further accelerate relations between the two countries.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Comrade Minister.

Commentary Assesses Visit

*BK1211131093 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 11 Nov 93*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The official visit to China by Vietnamese President Le Duc Anh entered its third day on Thursday. This event in Beijing is a motivation for strengthening the relations between Vietnam and China. The following is our comment:

On November 10th, President Le Duc Anh met with President Jiang Zemin, Premier Li Peng, and the president of the National People's Congress and senior leaders of the People's Republic of China. The Chinese leaders expressed their delight at the visit by President Le Duc Anh and hoped that the visit would contribute to further strengthening the relations between the two countries. The president of the Chinese People's Congress said that China would maintain its relations with neighboring countries, particularly with Vietnam.

During their talks, leaders of the two countries spoke highly of achievements obtained in both countries—renovation in Vietnam and open-door policy in China. Since the normalization of relations between the two countries in 1991, Vietnam and China have had several high-level meetings. A series of agreements were signed, including an agreement on basic principles on the settlement of border issues both on land and at sea, and other existing issues left over by history as well as newly-emerged ones.

In international relations, both Vietnam and China want to expand their relations with foreign countries and they value the time-honored traditions between the two countries.

The Chinese people and leaders have reserved for President Le Duc Anh a warm yet solemn welcome. The mass media in China have written much about the visit and about the relations between the two countries. Vietnamese flags are flying at the gate of Tiananmen.

It is hoped that the visit by President Le Duc Anh will further strengthen the relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Border Checkpoint With Yunnan Province Opens

*BK1311095693 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 11 Nov 93*

[Text] The (Shingshei) Border Checkpoint of Yunnan Province of China on Wednesday was reopened for peoples of Vietnam and China to do cross border trade. It is the third and last border checkpoint at national level in the province. In recent years, economic and technical cooperation between Vietnam and China has increased, particularly in cross border trade. Survey teams between the two countries have been exchanged in the areas of agriculture, science and technology, mining and metallurgy, as well as tourism.

Commentary Appraises Paris Donors' Conference

*BK1511073593 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 12 Nov 93*

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The donors' conference for Vietnam would be a peak of cooperative effort between Vietnam and the world community. This was stated by Mr. Roy Morray, resident representative of UNDP [United Nations

Development Program] in Hanoi, during a meeting with Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet back in late October. Here is our radio editorial on this issue.

The statement of the UNDP representative in Hanoi was precise. The donors' conference has committed to provide to Vietnam with \$1.86 billion in 1994. Japan is the biggest donor with \$515 million, next comes the Republic of Korea, France, and Britain. Much assistance is soft loan. The conference describes Vietnam as a exemplary case of a developing country.

Since October, UNDP and the World Bank (leadership), together with the Vietnamese governor, have been working with government and international organizations in eight countries, namely the Philippines, Sweden, Belgium, Germany, France, the United States, and Australia. These exploratory missions have helped create a breakthrough in financial aid from the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank, and the World Bank to Vietnam.

Vietnam considers the conference an important event of 1993 which manifested the true support of the world community for Vietnam. From now to the year 2000, Vietnam will continue its economic reform and administration renovation, to meet development demand. To achieve this goal, Vietnam is in need of capital, technology, and management experience of industrialized countries. Vietnam believes the donors' conference will help it implement its objective of developing the country.

And as Vice Premier Phan Van Khai put it, Vietnam opens its door wide to welcome friends far or near, to come for cooperation and investment on the basis of mutual interest. Vietnam will live up to expectation of its friends to use their assistance effectively.

Further Reportage on Trade Union Congress

President Reelected

BK1211143793 Hanoi VNA in English 1432 GMT 12 Nov 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 12—The 7th National Congress of the Vietnamese Trade Unions ended here today with the re-election of Mr Nguyen Van Tu as president of the Vietnam General Confederation of Labour (VGCL). The congress elected a 125-member Executive Committee and a 15-member Presidium. The congress passed a resolution which praises all workers, labourers and intellectuals working at all production and business establishments, management and scientific research institutions, schools and universities, hospitals and administrative bodies, as well as artists for their great contributions to the success of the country's renovation process. Fully aware of the role and responsibilities of the trade unions in the current situation, the congress identified objectives of activities of the trade unions in the years to come. These objectives include the renewal of the trade union organization and activities, national construction

and defence and care for and protection of the interests of the working class. To carry out these objectives, the congress worked out 10 concrete tasks to be fulfilled by all trade union organizations in the country so as to make themselves a political-social organization of the working people and a reliable force of the party and the state.

Vo Van Kiet Sends Letter

BK1411130493 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 12 Nov 93

[Text] Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, while paying a working visit to Danang on 11 November, sent a letter to the Seventh Congress of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers [CVW].

The letter stressed some views relating to the CVW's tasks in the days ahead on the basis of the ideas contributed by General Secretary Do Muoi during his address at the opening session of the congress. The prime minister expressed the wish that the delegates to the congress will discuss tasks on this basis, and contribute concrete ideas to help the government formulate regulations on a shareholding system for state-run business establishments with the participation of workers and laborers.

Pham The Duyet Attends

BK1411095893 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Nov 93

[Text] On the evening of 12 November, the Hanoi Trade Union held a meeting at the Vietnam-Soviet Cultural, Labor, and Friendship Palace in Hanoi to welcome the success of the Seventh Congress of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers [CVW].

Attending the function were Pham The Duyet, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi party committee; Nguyen Van Tu, member of the party Central Committee and president of the CVW; Le Quang Dao, member of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Presidium; and thousands of workers and laborers from Hanoi.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Tran Quang Giao, chairman of the Hanoi Trade Union, reviewed the achievements made by the capital's workers during the recent emulative drive to welcome the Seventh CVW Congress. These included successes in more than 750 production projects. He stressed the workers' determination to carry out the tasks set by the congress in a satisfactory manner.

Comrade Nguyen Van Tu, president of the CVW, briefed the meeting on the results of the Seventh CVW Congress. He asserted the necessity of the CVW renovating its organization and activities to suit the market mechanism and improve the workers' standard of living.

Prior to the meeting, thousands of the capital's workers held a lion dance and set off fireworks in the compound of the Vietnam-Soviet Cultural, Labor, and Friendship Palace.

Do Muoi Attends National Defence Conference

BK1411052493 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 11 Nov 93

[Text] Dear Friends, the Military News Agency reports that from 9 to 11 November, a conference on 1993 all-people national defense work was held in Hanoi. The party Central Committee Secretariat and prime minister empowered the standing Central Military Party Committee and Ministry of National Defense to organize the conference.

Attending the conference were Comrade Dang Quan Thuy, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Tran Duc Luong, deputy prime minister; representatives of provinces, cities, ministries, sectors, and mass organizations; leaders of general departments and organs of the Ministry of National Defense; and delegates from military regions, divisions, and branches.

General Doan Khue, minister of national defense, delivered the opening speech. Lieutenant General Do Van Duc, deputy chief of the General Staff, presented a report on military work in the localities and sectors in the past years and orientations and tasks in the coming years.

His report indicates that military work is a very important part of the party and state's national defense work. It is one of the factors which decides the winning of national defense duties and the protection of the socialist fatherland in the new situation.

In the past, understanding the party's two strategic duties, together with the socioeconomic development undertaking, national defense work has recorded important results, contributing to political stability and national defense. Many departments, sectors, and mass organizations have heightened their awareness and responsibility in all-people national defense. The leadership structure and guiding system of national defense work has gradually been perfected. And they have been cleverly implemented to different conditions of every locality and establishment. Military regions and localities have paid particular attention to improving the national defense work in the grassroots. Many military regions, provinces, and cities have reviewed their work to draw precious lessons.

Building of the militia and local Armed Forces has been strengthened. Preparatory work for military recruitment has been improved gradually. Guidance for forming defense areas and military exercises have recorded fine initial results. Policies regarding the militia, reservists, and soldier's families have been carried out satisfactorily by localities, sectors, and mass organizations. Localities

have combined economic, cultural, and social development with their own defense planning. They have both increased production to improve people's lives and met the requirements on national defense and security in the new situation.

The conference participants also discussed limitations in the guiding process for implementing the all-people national defense work. They reached unanimity in planning orientations and tasks for national defense work in the coming years. That is:

- To create new improvements in national defense and security in the entire party, people, and Army; first of all, in the ministries, departments, and localities.
- To strengthen the guidance structure and instruction system and to concentrate on changing provinces and cities into strong defense areas.
- To heighten the quality of the local armed forces, especially the capacity of combat readiness of the reservists; to efficiently deal with the conspiracy of peaceful evolution; to sabotage activities of the enemies; and to be ready to face any other situation to firmly protect national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

The conference was elated at the attendance and address of Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi. On behalf of the party Political Bureau and the party Secretariat, he heartily commended achievements in the national defense and security areas scored by our people, armed forces, departments, sectors, and mass organizations. They have contributed an important share to political stability, the strengthening of national defense, and the protection of national independence, sovereignty, security, and territorial integrity, creating favorable conditions for national renovation.

After analyzing characteristics of the current situation of our socioeconomic development and our national construction and protection, Comrade Do Muoi emphasized that in order to consolidate national defense and security, the entire party, armed forces, and people need to thoroughly understand the following main concepts:

1. The protection of the fatherland and the socialist regime must be closely attached and this must be understood in all military, economic, political, cultural, and social areas. We must protect the party, new regime, and revolutionary government of the people, for the people, and by the people. That is also the firm protection of the national independence, sovereignty, and national integrity.
2. We need to firmly maintain political stability and peace to concentrate on our socioeconomic development, national construction, and our goal of making the people prosperous, our nation powerful, and our society just and civilized. At the same time, we have to ensure that we are strong enough to deal with all situations. National defense is a vast area, not only limited to

military terms. Therefore, national defense management is an important part of state national management. We must satisfactorily carry out state management both in the economy and in national defense. Many people believe that national defense is the task of the Ministry of National Defense. That is not enough. Under the party leadership, the government uniformly manages national defense. All government ministries and people's committees at all levels must carry out their national defense duties according to their entrusted functions, responsibilities, and authority.

3. National defense is an undertaking for the entire people. That is the fundamental concept of the party. Of course, the armed forces takes the main role. But this does not mean that national defense is a private task of the armed forces and the Ministry of National Defense. It is the task of the entire society, government, and entire political system with the full meaning of all-people's national defense.

Vo Van Kiet Attends Conference on Calamities

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[Report by station correspondent Dinh Khai]

[Text] Dear friends: The government held a conference in Danang, Quang Nam-Danang Province from 11 to 12 November to discuss measures to overcome the consequences of natural calamities and strengthen socioeconomic development programs in the provinces of the central coastal region.

Attending the conference were secretaries of provincial party committees, chairmen of provincial people's committees from Ha Tinh to Binh Thuan, and representatives of the ministries and sectors concerned. Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong directed the conference. The following were the main activities of the conference:

According to reports given by 11 provinces at the conference, very heavy damage was caused in the central provinces by natural calamities this year. The cool spell struck these provinces early in the year. Then came the acute drought from March to September. Afterward, five major flash floods occurred in October, inflicting serious losses of life and property on the people in the central coastal provinces.

The reports at the conference detailed the casualties as follows: A total of 122 people killed or missing; 12,000 houses collapsed or swept away by the floods; more than 3,360 people left homeless; 709 schools and public health service units damaged; more than 100,000 hectares of rice and subsidiary food crops submerged; tens of thousands of cattle killed; more than 3.7 million cubic meters of roads, dams, and dikes destroyed; more than 400 bridges and sewers collapsed; and more than 70,000 tonnes of grain swept away. Total damage was estimated at more than 500 billion dong.

Delegates to the conference pointed out the efforts by party committee echelons, the administration, and mass organizations to help the people quickly in provinces hit hard by natural calamities. Leaders of ministries and sectors at the central level visited flood-stricken provinces to help them overcome numerous difficulties.

From 21 to 30 October, Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong led a government delegation to these provinces to inspect the situation and map out plans to overcome difficulties and fight hunger. Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet has decided to grant more assistance to these provinces—in cash and other forms—to help them quickly overcome the consequences of the floods. This includes 14.844 billion dong to fight hunger; 13,975 tonnes of reserved seed for distribution to the peasants; and a large volume of materials, fertilizer, and insecticide for distribution to the people to help them restore production. The prime minister has instructed the Ministry of Finance and other ministries concerned to consider granting agricultural tax exemptions to flood-stricken provinces. He has also instructed the State Bank to grant more loans to the people to stabilize their production, and urged ministries and sectors at the central level to continue helping provinces restore various projects damaged by natural calamities.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet commended provinces, mass organizations, and individuals at home and abroad for their efforts to help people in flood-stricken areas.

It is necessary to say that the damage suffered by each province and family was very serious this year. The consequences have directly affected the daily lives of tens of thousands of people, resulting in more acute difficulties for these central provinces, where life is not easy even in normal conditions.

As of October, more than 340,000 people have experienced hunger; 50 percent of them are those entitled to social welfare assistance.

At the conference, delegates paid special attention to finding measures to overcome the consequences of natural calamities in the immediate future and on a long-term basis. They also discussed orientations for socioeconomic development in the central provinces in the days ahead. It is imperative for these provinces to restore production, fight hunger, prevent epidemics, and repair houses for the people and schools for the students.

The prime minister urged the provinces to do their best to prevent people from dying of hunger. To carry out this task effectively, party organizations, the administration, and mass organizations must launch a campaign to collect contributions to fight hunger. Each province and district must do its best to fulfill this task. If it is beyond their capabilities, they must promptly report the situation to the government for further action.

Although the central provinces experienced shortfalls in their agricultural production output this year, the country fulfilled its grain production target of 24.5

million tonnes. As a result, the government will continue to provide assistance to flood-stricken provinces and will strive to end hunger.

The prime minister also urged people's committees in the central provinces to coordinate with the State Planning Commission and the ministries and sectors concerned to review long-term measures to overcome the consequences of natural calamities. They must formulate concrete plans to cope with problems in the 1994-95 period. Various ministries and sectors must help the provinces formulate better planning to meet new requirements in socioeconomic development programs while designing effective measures to cope with natural calamities. They must place priority on projects aimed at fighting hunger and poverty while creating favorable conditions for various provinces to develop the socioeconomic situation quickly.

Regarding the socioeconomic development orientations for the central provinces from now until the year 2000, Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong stressed the necessity of implementing the four major programs; namely, improving water conservation for production and daily life, strengthening research to promote crop patterns and animal husbandry, preserving forests and accelerating afforestation, and promoting fishery and aquaculture while enhancing national defense and security. Only by satisfactorily fulfilling these tasks will we be able to develop cultural and socioeconomic domains in the central provinces.

Addressing the conference, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet asserted the significance of these programs. He stressed that to implement them effectively, ministries and sectors at the central level must coordinate with provinces to formulate concrete plans for each year while striving to resolve promptly any problems that arise, if any do. Most importantly, we must deploy a contingent of competent cadres to carry out these tasks. If all this can be attained, we will be able to help the central provinces overcome their repeated difficulties and extricate the local people from hunger and poverty; thereby continuing—together with people from throughout the country—to implement effectively the renovation process set by our party.

Vo Van Kiet Visits Mountain Provinces

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[Report on 3-9 November visit by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet to Kontum, Gia Lai, and Dac Lac by Dinh Khai]

[Summary] [Dinh Khai] "Accompanying the prime minister in this visit were Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong; Hoang Duc Nghi, minister chairman of the Ethnic Minorities and Mountain Region Commission; Nguyen Quang Ha, minister of forestry; and other leading cadres from various ministries and sectors at central level."

"The issue that Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet paid special attention to while meeting with authorities of Kon Tum, Gia Lai, and Dac Lac were ways to carry out socioeconomic development in the mountain area." At Gia Lai, he pointed out the measures to protect and develop the forest resources. He said:

[Begin Vo Van Kiet recording] "The authorities of each locality are to be held responsible for the protection of the forests in their area. Each locality should also have plans which clearly determine local needs of timber for building schools, hospitals, offices, and so forth. Local people who contracted to exploit forest land should also have the right to use timber for their own needs. If their needs are met, people will cooperate actively in caring for the forest." [end recording]

[Dinh Khai] Speaking to cadres of Dac Lac Province, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet said:

[Begin Vo Van Kiet recording] "We have been slow in determining clear responsibility of local authorities and party organizations to their areas. All social institutions, natural resources, and national assets in an area should be put under the full state management authority of the local administration. All forestry farms, agricultural farms, or military units based in an area should abide by the management authority of the local administration." [end recording]

[Dinh Khai] The prime minister also said on this issue:

[Begin Vo Van Kiet recording] "A forestry farm is a business establishment which carries out tasks like exploitation and processing. A forestry farm cannot be at the same time a state management authority as it used to be here. Some of them actually misused the authority which belongs to the local administration. This situation must be stopped." [end recording]

[Dinh Khai] At all three provinces, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet reminded the local authorities to strengthen the protection of forests and antierosion efforts, encourage settled residence and settled farming among ethnic minorities, and improve care for local people.

"The prime minister and his entourage also visited the Gia Lai Boarding General High School for Ethnic Students, (Su Te) Rubber Corporation, (Suredan) Rubber Plantation, (Durexvina) Lumber Exploitation Corporation, Thang Loi Coffee State Farm, 15th Military Corps, 10th Division, Third Military Region Command, and Division 470."

Vu Oanh Visits Veterans' Convalescent Home

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[Text] Comrade Vu Oanh, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau, recently visited a number of veteran revolution cadres, professors, and artists who are living in the Tam Vac Central Convalescence Home at Vinh Yen, Vinh Phu Province.

Speaking to the veteran revolution cadres and the staff of the convalescence home, Comrade Vu Oanh highly valued the contributions of the veteran cadres in the renovation of our country. He also praised the staff for their enthusiasm toward their work. The comrade also briefed the veteran cadres on the domestic and international socioeconomic situation and wished that the veteran cadres would continue to contribute to the country's renovation.

Party Officials Visit Ha Giang Province

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[Text] Following the working visit from 4 to 7 November to Tuyen Quang Province, Comrades Vu Oanh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; Phan Minh Tanh, member of the party Central Committee, director of the party Central Committee Mass Motivation Department, and member of National Assembly Standing Committee; and other comrades paid a working visit to the northern border Province of Ha Giang.

Comrades Vu Oanh and Phan Minh Tanh first visited the provincial cemetery for fallen heroes of all ethnic minorities from various regions of the country. They also made an inspection visit to Thanh Van village of H'Mong ethnic people, and Quyet Tien village of ethnic people in Da Cao, Quang Da region.

The comrades also visited the border military post of Thanh Thuy, Phong Tien village in Vi Xuyen, Le Loi General High School in Ha Giang town, and the tea farm and tea production factory in Bac Quang District. During these visits, local residents from 22 different ethnicities petitioned for more state assistance to cover empty land and bare hills with greenery, and for more capital lending with low interest and long-term repayment in order to develop production and animal husbandry, as well as to improve public health and education services.

At meetings with the standing body of the provincial party committee, the people's committee, the people's council, and mass organizations in the province, Comrades Vu Oanh and Phan Minh Tanh hailed the initial achievements of the residents of the 22 different ethnicities in Ha Giang, encouraged cadres and people to strive

for better stability in socioeconomic development, and urged people from mountainous and remote areas to gradually eliminate drug addiction and goiter and to step up population and family planning programs.

The comrades urged the provincial party committee, people's council, and people's committee to determine a development plan and clearly define the animals to be raised and plants to be grown which are in accordance with provincial characteristics and the ability of the concerned ethnicities. In order to develop the glorious traditions of the province during the resistance, Ha Giang should also focus on the struggle against hunger and poverty, the campaign to eliminate illiteracy, and raise people's awareness. Mass organizations in the province should actively create an economic development movement, equip their members with scientific and technical knowledge as well as experiences of successful people in business and production. Suitable plans should be worked out to help people of all ethnicities to develop their socioeconomic and cultural life. The mass organizations should coordinate their activities into movements, share tasks, and start their activities at the base level which is the tribal hamlet.

Party cadres should actively participate in organization activities. The comrades also stressed that Ha Giang has many advantages in its soil, mineral resources, plants, geographical location, and so forth. The province should therefore study growing high yield plants, control its border trading activities, and exploit mineral resources.

Radio Reports Increased Export-Import Values

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[Text] As of October 1993, Vietnam's export-import values reached \$4.782 billion, of which exported goods accounted for \$2.195 million, an increase of 10.5 percent. Imported goods accounted for \$2.587 million, an increase of 32.1 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

The exported goods that increased in volume were crude oil, textiles and clothing, maritime products, peanuts, tea, and processed meat. The imported goods that increased included small cars, motorcycles, and such products as cotton, thread, medicines, electronic items, fertilizer, and raw materials for the production of fertilizer.